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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

S. D. Thompson, Business Manager.

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1871. NO. 222.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Restoration of the Bourbon Princes

Letter from Victor Hugo—Proceedings of the British Parliament—Telegraphic Communication Between London and China, &c., &c.

Restoration of the Bourbon Princes.

VIENNALENE, June 4.—The probable result of the sittings of the Assembly to-morrow is the cause of great excitement, and it is believed that the decree of exile of the Bourbon princes will be abrogated. The newspapers generally disapprove of such a step. They, say, will be a step towards their restoration.

Telegraph lines will be in working order again by Saturday next.

Telegraphic Communication from London to China.

LONDON, June 5.—The submarine cable between Singapore and Hong Kong was successfully completed on Saturday. London is now in direct telegraphic communication with China.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, June 5.—In the House of Lords to-day, Earl DeGrey and Ripon appeared and resumed his seat. He received a pleasant welcome from his fellow members, and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty with the United States.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone declared that the existing laws were ample to enable the government to fulfill the conditions of the treaty of Washington.

Letter from Victor Hugo.

BRUSSELS, June 5.—The *Independance Belge* to-day publishes a letter from Victor Hugo expressing his thanks to the five Deputies in the Belgian Chambers who voted for an order of the day requiring that serious measures adopted by the Government for his expulsion from the country.

Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, June 5.—The steamship Germania, from New York, has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—The steamships City of Brussels and Nevada, from New York, have arrived.

LONDON, June 5.—The passengers and mails of the steamship Elbe, which recently was disabled, have been forwarded by the Tagus. The steamship Erin, from New York, reported at Queenstown. The United States frigate Franklin is at Deal.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 5.—Consols 91⅞ for money and 91⅞ for account. 5-20s of 1865, 87¾; do. of 1867, 87 92⅝; 10-40s 93½.

LIVERPOOL, June 5.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8d.

Flour 26s 6d. Tallow 42s.

THE NEW TREATY.

The Anti-Ratification Effort in England—Proceedings in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, May 22, Lord Salisbury appealed to the Government not to proceed with the ratification of the treaty with the United States until after Lord Russell's motion for an address to the Crown, which stands for the 12th of June. Lord Lauderdale called attention to the *Times* telegram from Washington, stating that Mr. Sumner had objected to "the English apology" as insufficient, and asked for an assurance that such apology would be given. Lord Granville declined to enter at present into any discussion of the treaty. The usual course was not to present a treaty to Parliament until after it had been ratified, but as the treaty had been surreptitiously published in the United States it would be laid before Parliament as soon as the text arrived. The treaty could not, as a matter of fact, be ratified until the 4th of July, but had the fact been otherwise Lord Russell's motion could not have been accepted by the government as a reason for postponing the ratification. Lord Carnarvon hoped that with the treaty would be published any communications that had passed between the American and Canadian governments. Lord Russell said that as the government would not be likely to lay the treaty before Parliament for ratification by the 12th of June, no practical difficulty would arise. He demurred, however to the constitutional doctrine laid down by Lord Granville. Lord Grey, on the other hand, explained the constitutional theory and practice, maintaining that ministers ought not to relieve themselves from responsibility by laying a treaty upon the table, before it was ratified. Lord Carnarvon concurred with Lord Granville and Grey as to the constitutional rule, but thought that Parliament might take some other step in before it was too late, and advise the Crown. After a brief reply from Lord Granville, and a conversation upon an alleged breach of the standing order by Lord Salisbury in putting his question without notice, certain bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned shortly before six.

The Times Critique.

[From the London Times, May 22.]

An interesting constitutional point was mooted yesterday in the House of Lords respecting the recently concluded treaty at Washington. Every one is aware that this treaty is one of the most important into which England has entered in our time. It purposes to conclude an international dispute, which has engendered intense bitterness, at least on one side. * * * Now, Lord John Russell has given notice of a motion on the subject in the House of Lords, which has been postponed till after Whitsuntide, and stands for the 12th of June. We learn from Americans that it is expected the Senate will ratify the treaty this week, and the consent of the President is understood to have been given. The treaty will then be in the hands of the Queen's Government, and they also approve it. There is, therefore, nothing, so far as a matter of the power of Parliament is concerned, to prevent the ratification being exchanged at once, say during the Whitsuntide holidays. Such a course would then be bound by an engagement of which it has no official cognizance, its only knowledge being, by fact, derived from our papers. If Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Grey, and Lord Cairns, are technically in the right admits of no doubt. The right of the Crown to conclude treaties is one in the right of declaring war. The Crown may declare war during the recess, maintain its monstrous, till lands became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the most flagrant acts which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is a wise and humane rule in practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which are uttered last night, that it would be very hard if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the constitution of the United States, a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord Grey urges on this occasion the frequency of treaties concluded in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in the case of any appeal to the Legislature of a nation, ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is at present understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been duly communicated to Parliament, or at least made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticise it if so disposed. It would be a case denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable, that an interval must be ratified between conclusion and ratification to be afforded. If we apply these considerations to the present treaty there just, we think, be no room for scruple. We believe the treaty is a good one and ought to be ratified. We believe that neither in the House of Lords nor the House could any successful opposition be made to it. But if contains stipulations of the very highest importance and novelty, just such as may form material for endless criticism, and encourage those perpetual objections which if brought forward at the time readily when they can lead to nothing, and only give the opportunity for ingenious cavilling. A basty ratification is quite a mine of argument to the class of critics to which we refer, for they can always urge that Parliament would never have consented if it knew all of which their complain, and that it now refuses to listen to their objections because the evil is irremediable. It is clearly better to have a thorough practical debate at once and have done with the subject. If a treaty lies on the table of the House of Commons for a reasonable time, and no opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then every one must admit that it has been accepted in the only way that is practicable. If, however, the opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then Parliament has the opportunity of saving the nation from obligations it would not willingly undertake and would always chafe under. For these reasons we are glad to find that, as a matter of fact, the Government will not be able to ratify the present treaty for some three weeks to come.

CHENEY---WHITEHOUSE---TYNG.

Rev. S. A. Tyng Disregards Bishop Whitehouse's Warning, and Officiates for Rev. Mr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Rev. S. A. Tyng, Jr., of New York, who preached yesterday for Mr. Cheney, had previously received a note from Bishop Whitehouse, notifying him of Cheney's deposition, and reminding him of the canon forbidding a participation in the services with a deposed clergyman. Mr. Tyng paid no heed to the letter, but preached both sermons, Mr. Cheney reading at the morning and evening service for him, and the two gentlemen uniting in administering the sacrament. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in Christ Church. In the evening, even the chancel and vestry were crowded, and hundreds of people were obliged to go away for lack of room to obtain even standing room. In the morning sermon no allusions were made to the deposition, but before the evening sermon Mr. Tyng announced his text in the text: "Jesus heard that they had cast him out, and when he had found him he said unto him, dost thou believe in the Son of God?" John IX. 35. Mr. Tyng, among other things, said, "When the church interferes with the rights of individual conscience illuminated by the Word of God and the liberty of the Christian in his relation to his Lord, then the Church becomes anti-Christ, for it assumes the functions of Christ, and substitutes itself in Christ's stead. At such a time of the apostacy from Christ and the truth, it is a blessing to be a confessor, and for the cast out of the Church are the found ones of Christ." This passage was received with applause, which Mr. Tyng immediately checked, declaring that no monies, till lands became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the most flagrant acts which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is a wise and humane rule in practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which were uttered last night, that it would be very hard if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the constitution of the United States, a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord Grey urges on this occasion the frequency of treaties concluded in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in the case of any appeal to the Legislature of a nation ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is at present understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been duly communicated to Parliament, or at least made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticise it if so disposed. It would be a case denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable, that an interval must be ratified between conclusion and ratification to be afforded. If we apply these considerations to the present treaty there just, we think, be no room for scruple. We believe the treaty is a good one and ought to be ratified. We believe that neither in the House of Lords nor the House could any successful opposition be made to it. But if contains stipulations of the very highest importance and novelty, just such as may form material for endless criticism, and encourage those perpetual objections which if brought forward at the time readily when they can lead to nothing, and only give the opportunity for ingenious cavilling. A hasty ratification is quite a mine of argument to the class of critics to which we refer, for they can always urge that Parliament would never have consented if it knew all of which their complain, and that it now refuses to listen to their objections because the evil is irremediable. It is clearly better to have a thorough practical debate at once and have done with the subject. If a treaty lies on the table of the House of Commons for a reasonable time, and no opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then every one must admit that it has been accepted in the only way that is practicable. If, however, the opposition is made to it, or the opposition fails, then Parliament has the opportunity of saving the nation from obligations it would not willingly undertake and would always chafe under. For these reasons we are glad to find that, as a matter of fact, the Government will not be able to ratify the present treaty for some three weeks to come.

A GREAT FLOOD.

City of New Orleans Inundated.

Three Hundred Thickly Populated Squares Covered with Water—Great Suffering Among the People—Immense Damage to Property.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The flood is increasing. The water is up Canal street to Bampart street, with the exception of the neutral ground on Canal street, which is not entirely covered. East of Claiborne there is an unbroken sheet of water from Villery street to the Marigarite bridge, and from New to Old Basin, an area of five or six squares, including about three hundred thickly inhabited squares. The suffering of the inhabitants of this quarter, especially among the poorer classes is very great. Thousands living in single story houses have moved out, while most of those in two-story houses have been compelled to move into their second stories. Part of Claiborne street, on Canal, there is an average depth of two feet of water. The city authorities seem to be doing all they can to alleviate the suffering. Police Captain Spencer and able boat and skiff has been brought into use, and policemen are moving in almost all directions, rendering such assistance as they can, moving those who are in danger, and distributing provisions to the needy. The damage by this overflow cannot be estimated. The shrubbery and gardens have all been ruined, houses damaged and property depreciated. The cotton crop will not suffer upon the Gentilly road quarter has caused a heavy loss in the destruction of many fine marked gardens. The Mimeberg and Ponchartrain Railroad from Gentilly station is still overflowed. The water in the lake is receding slowly. A train came through from Mobile yesterday on the Chattanooga Railroad. A passenger reports about four inches of the road under water. A passenger over the Jackson Railroad, who came in this morning, reports that road under water for seven miles north of Pass Manchac.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

MARYLAND SELLS HER STOCK IN THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—Fisher & Sons, bankers, of this city, to-day purchased from the proper State authorities between 5,000 and 5,500 shares of common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, being the entire stock of the State in that road. The amount of the road, at one hundred and forty dollars per share. The sale was made under an act of the last session of the Legislature which provided for the redemption of the State on bonds matured in January last. By this sale the State will lose two directors of the Company, and the amount realized by the sale of common stock being insufficient to pay the bond maturities, an additional loan will be negotiated for that purpose. The sale will probably be necessary, when the State will lose more directors of this Company.

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA BANKRUPTCY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Judge Blatchford has granted the request of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company for time to prepare papers and arguments relative to the application for the issue of the proceedings recently begun in this city against the road.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois, last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud of smoke, like a column, was observed gathering near the earth's surface, on an open prairie, six miles from that place, and from this column soon shot out three narrow and spire-like cloud-columns, which continued to ascend rapidly till they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile away from its track all vegetation was dried up, and sulphur was inhaled by some persons. A gentleman who attempted to cross the track of the cyclone when it passed says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column issuing from the earth to the cloud, and that the rapid popping and cracking reports were heard, resembling human most distinctly. The people rallied in battle firing their muskets as fast as possible in the pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet wide. Here and on that pathway not a spear of grass, not a shred of corn, not a weed, not a shrub, not a particle of vegetation was left alive for days after. The very earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The corn was not only destroyed but literally torn to shreds, so every green thing in its path was literally dried to a crisp. Another feature of the cyclone is that within its range no rain fell, and has been of considerably great velocity, its progressive motion being at the rate of about forty miles per hour. Outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of the total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately, no house stood in the tornado's line of march.

The International Typographical Union met in Baltimore yesterday. Sixty-four unions were represented by Seventy-eight delegates, including two ladies. W. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, was re-elected; W. B. Wade, of New York, Vice President; J. A. Crossby, of Baltimore, second Vice President; John Collins, of Cincinnati, Secretary and Treasurer, Frederick H. Wang, of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary.

Cleveland Presbytery gave $130,000 to the Memorial fund—a larger percentage than any other Presbytery in the country. Of this sum the city of Cleveland contributed all but $10,000.

The members of the North Western Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States met in a convention in Cleveland. An interesting report was read by Professor Muhlmeier, in regard to the mission house of the synod in Sheborgan, Wis. The report showed the prosperity of the institution, and a large sum was contributed by the delegates present.

Thirty young men are now preparing for the ministry. Four were recently sent out as missionaries.

Rev. Wm. Young, widely known as Father Young, died suddenly, at his residence, at Painesville, O., Sunday night.

The trouble of the Erie Railroad with the freight handlers at Hornellsville, Corning and Buffalo continues, though some of the men have gone to work, and a few freight trains are running. Some trouble was experienced at Corning and Hornellsville yesterday, but nothing serious. Quiet reigns in those rooms. Mr. Tyng concluded by exhorting his hearers to hold fast to the old Catholic faith, to love the Bible, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1871.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

An immense pile of brick from an old building in Church street fell to-day, covering several children. One has been taken out with broken limbs. The others are supposed to be killed. The firemen and police are making vigorous efforts to get out the bodies. Two boys, John Ward, aged fifteen, and John Madden, aged twelve, have been recovered alive from the debris in Church street, but seriously injured. It is thought a man is still under the debris.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF BISHOP CLARKE.

The Methodist preachers met this morning at the Mission Building in Broadway, and adopted a set of resolutions on the death of the late Bishop Clarke, of Cincinnati. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Harris, Bishop Janes and Dr. Curry.

DEATH OF GENERAL MCOMB.

Major General Mcomb, formerly of the Sixth Corps of the army of the Potomac, died at the Tombs prison last night.

TO BE HEARD.

The cases of Edwards and Collins, the prize fighters, are to be brought before the Supreme Court for review.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A Note of Warning from Alabama.

A Better Class of Federal Appointments Asked For—Senator Sumner Will Not Enter the Lecture Field This Season, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1871.

A Warning Note From Alabama.

Immediately prior to leaving for Long Branch, the President received a long communication from a large number of leading citizens of Alabama, protesting against the way in which the patronage of the administration was being distributed in that State, and reflecting very severely upon the moral character and intellectual qualifications of some of the individuals who were recommended through the instrumentality of Senator Spencer and Attorney General Ackerman. The President was warned that unless a change was made in the class of men selected to fill offices in that State, the Republican party in Alabama would become hopelessly divided. Instances were given of men notorious for profligacy, and without any respectable standing in the community, having been given responsible offices to the exclusion of those who deserve reward at the hands of the administration, and who would reflect credit upon it. Whatever influence this document may have had upon the Executive is only to be inferred from the fact that a change of policy with regard to Federal appointments in Alabama has already commenced. Last week it was determined to make a clean sweep of the Mobile Custom House, with the single exception of Judge Miller, the present Collector of Customs, and orders were sent to have the work of decapitation commence as soon as possible; but to-day this order was revoked, and Secretary Boutwell will immediately send a special agent to Mobile to have instructions thoroughly investigated before any further changes are made.

Senator Sumner Will Not Lecture.

Senator Sumner is in constant receipt of letters, principally from the West, inviting him to deliver lectures. To all these he has but one response to make, and that is, that his health will not permit him to undertake the task of writing out a lecture. His physicians have advised him to take all the rest he possibly can get during the present vacation of Congress.

Another Scandal.

The Second Assistant Postmaster General, Hon. Silas A. Strong, was to-day taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and compelled to leave his office.

The First Case.

Under the enforcement act in connection with the postal service, has just come under the attention of the Postoffice Department. A. F Gregory, Postmaster at Elk Creek, Grayson county, Va., who had taken all the oaths required by law, and who is now required to show why he held the office, being disqualified therefor under the act of Congress. The Postmaster General has accepted the resignation of his office, and appointed Peter Cahan in his place.

Important to Coasting Vessels.

Secretary Boutwell has decided that if a licensed vessel of over twenty tons burden engaged in the coasting trade has no copy of her enrollment on board, or if none be produced on demand of an officer authorized by law to inspect the same, she becomes liable to the penalties provided under the custom laws of the act of February 18, 1793.

Personal.

Attorney General Akerman left for his home in Georgia to-day, to be absent one month. Some days ago he announced that before leaving he would resign his office, but his friends say that in this case, which has been looked for with much interest, but the extreme warm weather so prostrated Mr. Akerman that he was compelled to leave for home without deciding this and many other cases submitted to him.

Canadian Vessels and Passenger Traffic.

The question having been raised before the Treasury Department whether Canadian steamers have the right to engage in the passenger trade of American ports, the decision has been rendered that the trade conducted by British steamers in taking passengers at one of the United States ports from the same to another, is not, notwithstanding the certificate annexed to the permit signed by the master promising not to allow any freight to be put on board, illegal, provided that the voyage that is subject to the payment of duties to the United States.

An Interesting Question

As to whether perishable goods in bonded warehouses was liable to pay duties after they had ceased to be of any mercantile value, was to-day decided by the Treasury Department in the affirmative. The case arose in New York City about a year since, where certain parties allowed goods to perish in bonded warehouses, the amount of duties involved was $20,000, one-half of which will be collected on stock that is utterly worthless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1871.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.

The following order has been issued by the Secretary of War: Such of the members of the first class at the Military Academy as were concerned in the late disgraceful mobbing of certain members of the fourth class, and who were consequently by virtue of a special order within certain limits, and deprived of all privileges and indulgences granted to cadets, are hereby relieved from the further operation of said order, and the restrictions imposed by the order which led to their punishment cannot be construed to apply to their conduct in connection on the part of cadets, under any pretext whatever, for the purpose of punishing or annoying their fellow comrades, is so flagrant a violation of good order and subordination as require the severest reprehension. Should any such offenses be committed, or have been guilty of this offense, and who are known to graduate at the next June examination, will never again place themselves in any situation involving condition. Thirty young men are now preparing for the ministry. Four were recently sent out as missionaries.

(Signed) W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

DISTILLERY STATISTICS.

The monthly distillery statistics of the Internal Revenue Bureau show a great decrease both in the number and capacity of the distilleries of the country during the month of May. On the 1st of May there were only two hundred and nineteen distilleries in operation in the whole country, with a daily working capacity of 192,809 gallons—a decrease since April 1st of seventy-seven distilleries, and of 94,295 gallons, and a decrease since May 30, 1870, of 109 distilleries, of 89,704 gallons. The daily consumption of spirits in the whole country is 130,000 gallons, so that we are using nearly 40,000 gallons a day more than we produce. A small portion of this deficit is obtained from the stocks on hand, the remainder is supplied from the reserve in bond. The falling off in the year just been very large. A small amount may also be obtained from spirits.

It will also be seen by comparing the producing capacity of the ninety distilleries which closed during May, 1870, 94,295 gallons, with that of the ninety which have ceased during the present month, 95,705, that the present rates of tax and the regulations of the government are operating more severely to encourage the larger establishments to the injury of the smaller ones. In the month of May, 1870, there were thirty-four distilleries in operation, with a working capacity of thirty-five thousand gallons, while now there are but three in operation with forty-three distilleries with a capacity of sixty-two thousand gallons, and the month of May, 1869, there were thirty-six distilleries in operation, with a daily working capacity of eighteen thousand gallons, a little more than one-fourth of the present seventy-six distilleries, with a daily working capacity of twenty-seven thousand gallons.

There is high official authority for denying the truth of the various disquieting reports which gained currency to the effect that the War Department apprehended trouble with the Indians this summer, that serious differences of opinion and collisions of authority have arisen between the Interior and War Departments in relation to the treatment of Indians, and that the subject of Indian affairs has occupied the attention of the Cabinet lately. There is sufficient authority for stating that the reports of pending changes in the district and department commanders, with a view to the better enforcement of the Ku-Klux legislation, are entirely without foundation, if being especially denied that General Sheridan is to be ordered to the command of the Division of the Atlantic.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA.

Another Case of Murder, with Whisky as the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., June 5, 1871.

Yesterday afternoon John Foster, living on the Foster Farm, near Pioneer, perpetrated a dastardly and cowardly assault upon his wife. Mrs. Foster being away yesterday he indulged to excess in drink. His wife returned home in the evening while Foster was at his father's house. She immediately went to his father's after him, and as soon as he saw her coming he commenced to abuse her. She replied rather sharply, provoking him to such an extent that he seized a hammer and threw it at her, missing a fearful wound in her ear, and striking a portion of the brain to protrude. She seemed to be conscious for some time afterwards, but how favorable thing she could find and threw it at Foster. One stone struck him over the eye, inflicting a slight wound. She then left and proceeded to every house she came to, forbidding a participation in the services with a deposed clergyman. Mr. Tyng paid no heed to the letter, but preached both sermons, Mr. Cheney reading at the morning and evening service for him, and the two gentlemen uniting in administering the sacrament. The congregation was the largest ever assembled in Christ Church. In the evening, even the chancel and vestry were crowded, and hundreds of people were obliged to go away for lack of room to obtain even standing room. In the morning sermon no allusions were made to the deposition, but before the evening sermon Mr. Tyng announced his text in the text: "Jesus heard that they had cast him out, and when he had found him he said unto him, dost thou believe in the Son of God?" John IX. 35. Mr. Tyng, among other things, said, "When the church interferes with the rights of individual conscience illuminated by the Word of God and the liberty of the Christian in his relation to his Lord, then the Church becomes anti-Christ, for it assumes the functions of Christ, and substitutes itself in Christ's stead. At such a time of the apostacy from Christ and the truth, it is a blessing to be a confessor, and for the cast out of the Church are the found ones of Christ." This passage was received with applause, which Mr. Tyng immediately checked, declaring that no monies, till lands became absolutely necessary, and in the meantime commit the most flagrant acts which could not be abandoned. In practice, it is settled that hostilities shall not be declared without calling Parliament together. This is a wise and humane rule in practice—in other words, it is an established usage, the understanding on which successive Ministries hold office. It seems to us, in spite of the high arguments for the rights and dignity of the Crown which were uttered last night, that it would be very hard if an analogous principle were established with regard to the ratification of treaties. According to the constitution of the United States, a treaty must be approved by the Senate. Lord Grey urges on this occasion the frequency of treaties concluded in large legislative assemblies; and it may be that to require the express sanction of a legislative body to every international act is in practice somewhat inconvenient. But we believe the principle to be sound that, in the case of any appeal to the Legislature of a nation ought to have the opportunity of expressing an opinion before the nation is irrevocably bound. As our Constitution is at present understandings, it might be understood that no treaty shall be ratified until it has been duly communicated to Parliament, or at least made public in some way, so that Parliament may criticise it if so disposed. It would be a case denied that Parliament has a right to concern itself with treaties; it cannot be denied that criticism after the event is useless. The conclusion is inevitable, that an interval must be ratified between conclusion and ratification to be afforded. 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THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1871, }

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer has remained stationary, so far as heard from, west of the Missouri line. The pressure has fallen slightly in the Mississippi valley. It has risen from Wisconsin to the Eastern States. The temperature has fallen northeast of Pennsylvania, and has increased slightly in the Southern and Gulf States. No report received from Texas. The rain storm south of Tennessee appears to be dissipated. Local storms are reported from Iowa to Indiana. Fresh northeasterly winds prevail on the lakes during the day in the Middle and Eastern States and on the lakes, with clear weather.

PROBABILITIES.

Local storms are probable for to-night on the coast of North Carolina and west of the Ohio. Partially cloudy and clear weather, without important change in temperature, for Tuesday, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

FIRES.

Waverly, N. Y.

WAVERLY, N. Y., June 5.—At six o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of O. W. Shipman & Co., on Bond street, which destroyed a large portion of the business part of the village. Among the sufferers were O. W. Shipman & Co., grocers; Myers & Langbe, hotel; Pratt & Spinner, boots and shoes; S. Richardson, liquors; E. S. Green, restaurant; Mrs. Sigler, millinery; Mrs. M. Sutton, hotel; Faukner & Dorrel, market; Henry Shriver, grocery; Richmond & Co., restaurant; Dunn & Field, dry goods; A. J. Nichols, grocery; Mrs. Bond, dressmaker; Sibley & Murray, bakery; Baxter & Co., grocery; A. R. Sparks, saloon; R. S. Walker, grocery. Great assistance was rendered by the Elmira fire department, two special companies of firemen with a steamer having been sent down by special train. Loss $75,000; insurance $20,000.

CRIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A boy named O'Brien was arrested and identified by several Chinamen as having given the fatal blow to the Chinaman clubbed and stoned to death on Fourth street last week, but it is doubtful if sufficient white testimony can be obtained to convict him.

The murderer of Miss McDaniels at Cherokee is surrounded by citizens in the mountains, who are determined to hunt him down. The officers have not determined to capture him alive. He is armed with a heavy rifle and two revolvers, and is determined to fight to the last. His victim had rejected his addresses.

MRS. FAIR shows no change in spirits or in health since her sentence. The demonstrations of sympathy by strong-minded females still continue.

CAIRO, Ill., June 5.—John W. Haley, on trial at Metropolis last spring, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

DR. NEWMAN, last Friday evening at Washington, delivered his pulpit:

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet I venture this prediction: Within the next decade, see, within the next five years, Christianity will be tried as it has never been tried before. There are men in England and American to-day who are trying to the answer of Christianity, a power, power of intellect, and a breadth of view, unequaled by the past."

Well, judging from the habits and practices of a good many of its professors, we should fancy that Christianity was being pretty severely tried now. It is not the assaults of its avowed enemies that endanger it, it is the insincerities and hypocrisies of its professed friends. The strain on it is chiefly from the members of its own household.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The New Schedule—Increased Accommodations.

A new passenger schedule on the Pennsylvania Railroad went into effect yesterday. A general change was made some three weeks ago, but several of the changes required modification, and a new schedule became necessary.

THE THROUGH TRAINS.

The Pacific Express leaves as heretofore, at 1:50 A. M., as does also the Mail, at 8:10 A. M. and the Cincinnati Express at 12:30. The Philadelphia Express leaves at 4:05 P. M. instead of 4:30; and the Fast Line at 11:40 instead of 10:45.

The mail train arrives at 1:00 A. M.; the fast line at 1:20 A. M.; the Cincinnati express at 10 A. M.; the first Pacific at 10:20 A. M.; the second Pacific at 10:40 A. M., and the way passenger at 8:30 P. M.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

The Johnstown accommodation, superceded some weeks ago by the Indiana accommodation, has been put on again—or rather supplied by the Altoona accommodation—which leaves Altoona at 7:25 A. M. and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:35 P. M. This train returns as the Johnstown accommodation, and leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 P. M., and reaches Altoona at 11:00 P. M. Depart—Homewood No. 1, 6 A. M.; Wall's No. 1, 6:20 A. M.; Wall's No. 2, 7:20 A. M.; Wall's No. 3, 10:20 A. M.; Wall's No. 4, 11:31 A. M.; Wall's No. 5, 3:20 P. M.; Wall's No. 6, 4:50 P. M.; Homewood No. 2, 6:45 P. M.; Wall's No. 7, 8:15 P. M.; Brinton's No. 1, 9:20 P. M.; Wall's No. 8, 10:50 P. M. Conductor Booth has charge of the Wall's Accommodations arriving at 6:20 and 8:50 A. M., and at 2:20 and 5:50 P. M., and of those departing at 6:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:20 and 6:15 P. M.

Conductor Kirkpatrick leaves for Homewood at 6:30 and returns at 7:20 A. M.; leaves for Wall's at 7:30 and returns at 9:40 A. M.; leaves for Homewood at 5:35 and returns at 6:45 P. M.; leaves for Brinton 9:10 P. M. returning at 11:50 P. M., remaining in the city over night.

Conductor Wildman brings in the Brinton No. 1 at 7:50 A. M., and leaves for Wall's at 11:51 A. M., returning at 3:20 P. M. Leaves again at 4:30 for Wall's, and returns at 7:20 P. M., laying out the 10:50 P. M. train to Wall's, where he remains over night.

The above arrangement gives twelve daily local trains between Pittsburgh and Homewood, instead of eleven as heretofore, and continues the same accommodations between this city and Wall's station.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Unknown Man Killed.

About half-past five o'clock last evening, an Irishman (supposed to be a vagrant) was accidentally killed in the metal yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, corner of Grant and Liberty streets. He was sitting under some empty freight cars eating a lunch, when a locomotive suddenly backed down and pulled them out. The wheels caught the man and dragged him a considerable distance, smashing and tearing away the greatest portion of his head and crushing his breast in a shocking manner. He was carried into the car station of the Birmingham Passenger Railway and Dr. Offshine immediately summoned, but the unfortunate man was beyond all medical skill, and died in a short time after the accident. In the absence of Coroner West Alderman Newbert impanelled a jury, and adjourned the inquest until five o'clock this evening. Persons who saw the deceased previous to the accident say he was intoxicated. His name is not known but he is probably identified on the train.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE cigar stores did not keep open on Sunday.

JOHN MCGOVERN was retired for thirty days by Mayor Brush, yesterday.

THE Lincoln Club room was not opened last evening.

NOTHING worthy of note transpired at the Mayor's office yesterday.

THE rain storm continues excessively hot, and vegetation is beginning to suffer for want of rain in many sections.

THE Allegheny County Prison Society will meet at 3 p. m. to-day, at the Young Men's Home, Duquesne Way.

THE deaf mutes of the Pittsburgh School will give a very interesting exhibition in Library Hall on Thursday evening.

FRED. KERNER, armed with an axe, endeavored to break in the door of the Allegheny Council Chamber, days at Claremont was given him.

A NUMBER of boys were arrested by the police yesterday charging them in Allegheny, some were locked up, and after awhile fined and discharged.

A DOMESTIC employed in a house on Twelfth street, Allegheny, while in the kitchen, was shot by taking fandanum, but was discovered in time to prevent action of the narcotic. She was intoxicated at the time.

W. D. MOORE, Esq., of this city, and daughter will depart for Europe on or about the first of next month. They will visit Germany and France, and will return about the first of September.

LUKE B. DAVINCE, Esq., of Wilkins township, will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention to-day. Squire Davince is an active Republican, and has many friends in the county, and would make an honest representative.

THE corner stone of the new extension of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Herron, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hall. A train will leave the Union Depot at 4:30.

IT was the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and not the Allegheny Valley, as this city, alluded to on Monday, and not the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railway, as the types have it.

THE book store of Henry Miner, Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue was entered by thieves Sunday night, who gained entrance through a window in the rear of the rear, and robbed over one hundred dollars worth of books, pocket knives, &c.

THE Water Committee of Councils was to have held a meeting yesterday, but a quorum failed to attend, and an adjournment until Friday evening was ordered.

TWO new and handsome passenger coaches for the Connellsville Railroad were put on the route from Jackson & Sharp, Wilmington, Del., yesterday. They were finished in excellent style and reflect credit on the builders.

REV. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., formerly of this city, now of Boston, was among the passengers who sailed for Europe in the steamship Java. He has gone, having on board the Allegheny Sir Knights, W. W. Canning and wife, Miss Murdoch, and Miss Bella Stanley, all of whom are well known here.

IT was reported to the Committee on City Property at its meeting yesterday, that the wall of the Court House yard would have to be rebuilt in order to prevent the owner of a lot adjoining to build. A subcommittee was appointed to examine into the matter.

THE dead body of George A. Freeret, Vice President of the Union Bank, of New Orleans, was found in the grave of a pauper in Potter's field, on Federal street avenue. He was last seen at the Half-way House on Friday evening. Joseph

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

THE *Independent* has an editorial warmly indorsing Gen. GRANT for a second term as "the people's candidate." The *Tribune*, of Friday, no less earnestly deprecates making the elections this fall a preliminary Presidential inquest. It must strike most of dispassionate minds that it is extremely risky to put a candidate severely over the preliminary cause, and that possibly it is the surest way in the world to break him down before the trial begins. Those who have favorites should exercise caution in managing their interests. As a rule more candidates have been killed off than helped by placing them on the track before the time for earnest work arrived.

THE Grand Jury yesterday found true bills against Commissioners NEELY and McGEE, the indictments charging that they received large sums of money from certain tavern keepers, as bribes, to secure the granting of licenses. The names of a dozen or more of those parties are given, with the sums alleged to have been paid. The cases will probably come on for trial to-morrow morning. The public will have no cause to complain of either the gentlemen who are prosecuting, the Court, or the Grand Jury, for tardiness in bringing these cases to an issue. It was understood last evening that Mr. McGEE had prepared his resignation for presentation to the court this morning.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* is startled at the idea, of the existence of which it has just learned, of bringing out THOMAS A. SCOTT, the Railroad King, as a Presidential candidate. His qualifications our contemporary is prompt to indorse; but just at present Col. SCOTT is engaged in rather greater business than that of President of the United States, and it is growing on his hands every day. It is not so certain that he would consent to accept the position, the one he now occupies being the very first in the railroad world; but, jesting aside, the gentleman beyond any doubt possesses the capacity in a marked degree for the first office in the nation, and in himself is a first-rate type of the genuine through-and-through American character. Who will organize the first SCOTT club?

ONE of the most gratifying pieces of information which we have chronicled for a long time was contained in our Washington telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, announcing that the President has appointed a Commission to carry out the provisions of the civil service bill passed by the last Congress. The duties of this Board will be to ascertain the physical, intellectual, educational and moral qualifications of candidates for appointment in the civil service of the United States, and we hope it will make thorough work of the business entrusted to its hands. The range of its authority is not as extensive as we could have desired, but it is a beginning in the right direction, since as essentials it substitutes character and capacity in the place of favor and party service. The complexion of the Board leads us to indulge a hope that it will discharge its duties conscientiously and without reference to outside clamor or pressure. Let this be done. Much depends on the manner in which this needed reform is begun. Let there be no timidity, no fear, no favor or affection, but let every man be tried according to his merits. If we can get the edge of the wedge inserted properly, in due time we shall be able to drive it home and split the evil trunk to pieces.

We yesterday alluded to the commercial and military value of the Suez Canal, and the efforts being put forth by England to obtain control of it. Of still greater importance to this country is a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The Darien route is now regarded as impracticable, and it is feared must be abandoned. The report of Captain SELFRIDGE shows that while suitable starting points are found in bays on the shores of both oceans, the central divide, seven hundred and sixteen feet in height, would prove too deep for a cutting. It is possible that engineering science would be equal to the task, but it would cost too great a sum. Yet the project of a canal to connect the waters of the two oceans has been indulged in from the time when Cortez first looked on the strange Pacific, and it is hardly probable it will be abandoned now. The Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes yet remain. The former of these has already been explored by Captain SCHUFELDT, who is now engaged in the preparation of his report. He will report on a route one hundred miles long, with a summit level of eight hundred feet, requiring seventy locks on each side. He proposes a canal twenty feet deep, and from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred feet broad, and estimates the work at one hundred millions of dollars. This route passes through Mexican territory, with which country treaty stipulations would have to be made to secure American rights in the canal. As soon as he has completed his report it is understood that he will make a survey of the Nicaragua route. The growing importance of the States of the Pacific coast, and the constantly increasing trade of the United States with Asiatic countries, render this communication every year more and more a maritime necessity, and it will doubtless ultimately be built.

AMONG the so called hostages put to death by the Paris Communists was JECKER, the banker. In the denouement of his fate an ancient Greek would have recognized the direct interposition of Nemesis, or the divine vengeance. Some readers doubtless recollect that this man of money was the pretext for Louis NAPOLEON's declaration of war against Mexico in 1862, thus performing a part not unlike that performed by the Prince of Hohenzollern in the initiation of the war with Germany. JECKER having got possession of Mexican bonds to the amount of many millions of dollars, found himself unable to collect his claim—JUAREZ in fact denied its justice and utterly refused payment. JECKER then succeeded in interesting MORNY, NAPOLEON's favorite, in the affair, it is understood, by giving him a right to half of the enormous sum of money in case it should be collected. Though the banker was a Switzer by birth, it was necessary that he should be regarded as a French subject to warrant the French Emperor's interposition, and this little difficulty was also adjusted through the ingenuity of MORNY. It is uncertain whether or not NAPOLEON knew that his favorite had been bribed, but it is certain that he was pleased with the pretext thus given him for interposing to obtain a French subject his rights, as he wished to interfere in the affairs of Mexico. War was declared, and in consequence of its unhappy issue not a dollar of the alleged debt was obtained either by JECKER or MORNY. JECKER's only gain has been the loss of his right as a Swiss citizen to appeal to the Swiss Ambassador for protection against the Commune which imprisoned him as a hostage, and finally put him to death as a citizen of France. JECKER has thus perished in a manner the victim of his own rascality.

As we predicted a few days ago would happen some German citizens are much offended at the remarks which General SHERIDAN was lately reported to have made or silently assented to concerning the German soldiers in the Union armies. In fact, they have made up their minds that the General is a bitter enemy of the entire German family, from his Imperial Majesty WILLIAM, down to the youngest and smallest drummer boy who shared in the work of restoring the Union. At least this seems not too strong a statement of the feeling disclosed in two or three of their newspapers. To these editors SHERIDAN's occasional remarks, as reported by others, concerning the Franco-German war, appear altogether foolish and unworthy of a soldier, and besides to indicate on his part a strong feeling of prejudice and injustice against the whole body of German belligerents. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Wecker*, an able German Republican paper, represents Mr. Secretary BOUTWELL as having heard the General say that "the Prussian Crown Prince was constantly with the rear guard, never in danger; Prince Frederick Karl is a charlatan; the Emperor William is a foolish, vain old man who stands continually under the fortule of stomach."

For these extravagant expressions of judgment other papers take SHERIDAN severely to task, and without difficulty show that they are flatly inconsistent with facts known to all the world. It is, however, remarkable that these German-American vindicators of royal reputations do not direct attention to the circumstance that the language ascribed to General SHERIDAN by Mr. BOUTWELL is palpably in contradiction of the language which he used at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic a short time ago, where he spoke respectfully of both the Princes, and characterized the judgment of the old King in military matters as "superb." Indeed, SHERIDAN's whole speech on that occasion was received by some German critics with great favor, the *Baltimore Wecker*, among others, pronouncing it solid and judicious in the estimates expressed of both the German and the French commanders and soldiers. Our own impression is still what we said the other day, that General SHERIDAN has been grossly wronged by unauthorized and unqualified reporters of incidental remarks not rightly understood. It may be that the General is not easily reported. As an Irishman, he is necessarily a born rhetorician, and it is well known that neither among the artifices of Hibernian rhetoric, nor among the weapons of Hibernian logic, is any place assigned to understatement.

"THE HAPPY ISLES."

In view of the considerable interest taken by the press of this country in the movements of VICTOR HUGO, whose expulsion from Belgium we recently noticed, and the speculations which exist as to whether he will return to his hermitage at Guernsey, or take up his abode in the United States, a brief description of the cluster of rocky islets to which Guernsey belongs may not be uninteresting to our readers, more especially as, although but little visited by the outlying world, they have become famous among the whole great brotherhood of literature as the Patmos whence the great socialistic dreamer of the nineteenth century has uttered his eloquent apocalyptics. The islands in question lie in a deep bay of the northwest coast of France, opposite to the center of the South of England. Only four of them are inhabited, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderny and Sark. They have all preserved to this day their ancient forms though all the political disturbances of eight hundred feet broad, and estimates the work at one hundred millions of dollars. This route passes through Mexican territory, with which country treaty stipulations would have to be made to secure American rights in the canal. As soon as he has completed his report it is understood that he will make a survey of the Nicaragua route. The growing importance of the States of the Pacific coast, and the constantly increasing trade of the United States with Asiatic countries, render this communication every year more and more a maritime necessity, and it will doubtless ultimately be built.

"THE THREE KINGS."

Nothing could well be more hazardous or less likely to bring credit for foresight to the prognosticator than an attempt to foretell political developments in France just now. The fermentation of parties is violent, and many of the partisans are thoroughly pervaded and animated by the feelings in which civil wars ordinarily take their rise. On the other hand, in immediate memory of the past and in the full view of surrounding desolations, war looms before most of them as a mere spectre of horrors to be kept down and avoided as the narrow line between France and absolute ruin. If civil war does follow, it will be the result of some sudden precipitation or attempt at *coup d'etat* by which the general reason shall be dethroned and passion made the arbiter of events. We are told that in the Chamber of the Assembly, representative men of the different parties are eager to step forward with propositions for the salvation of the country. Services are offered from all points, and prospectuses, or documents setting forth the claims of the three royal houses, literally *inundate* the place. Messrs. FIRMIN and BAZAINE, a few days ago, were said to be laboring for the late Emperor at Geneva, while PAUL DE CASSAGNAC was equally busy in London; the latter, however, despairing of the restoration of the Emperor himself and only hoping to succeed with the Prince Imperial. He has published a pamphlet entitled *The Prince Imperial and Prussia*, which commands much approval and sympathy among the English middle class, who seem devoted to the Empire. Strange to say, many of the clergy of the English establishment are warm partisans of the NAPOLEONS. Then, the Legitimists have published a manifesto of the Count de CHAMBORD, who calls himself HENRI (V). This paper is given entire in the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of June 3. It marshals all the arguments and suggestions likely to have any weight in recommending the Bourbon aspirant to the French people. It insists with force on the advantages of the legitimist rule over those fortuitous governments, which after a few years of false security, cast the country into frightful abysses." HENRI declares that he "has neither injury to avenge nor enemy to put out of the way, nor fortune to retrieve save that of France," and adds that "he is able to select everywhere the workmen who shall be willing legally to associate themselves with the undertaking." A noteworthy paragraph is the following:

> "Proposer that the independence of the papacy is precious to me, and that I am ready to offer for it efficacious guarantees. They say the truth."

Touching this paragraph M. GAILLARDET says, "it is a great blunder, for it makes France catch a glimpse of the possibility of a war with Italy," and then he says that "Frenchmen most inclined to recognize the advantages of legitimacy, will hesitate to purchase it at the cost of a new war."

In fact, so far as we can see, no one of the three candidates has much chance of speedy investiture. But the French are not republicans, and are most of them monarchists. As General CAVAIGNAC once said, they are so determined to have a king that, rather than remain in destitution, they would enthrone JACK PUDDING the First. They seem, however, just now not ready either for JACK or anybody else, and they are perhaps likely to follow the example of Spain by waiting for a year or more. We do not prophesy.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Mr. LOW, American minister in China, has addressed to the State Department in Washington a dispatch explanatory of the late action of the Chinese Government concerning missionaries. From Mr. Low's letter it would appear that the telegraphic reports which excited so much indignation and alarm, were not accurate statements of facts. The complications which have arisen are the result of the extraordinary pretensions of the Catholic missionaries, chiefly French, or those who look to the French Government for protection and support. One of their claims is that a Chinaman, who becomes a convert to Christianity, or even a mere inquirer as to the truths of Christianity, ceases to be amenable to Chinese law so far as to be entitled to trial before a French consul, when guilty of or charged with crime. In other words, the convert and the inquirer in virtue of their change of mind, actual or prospective, become invested with the most important privileges of French citizenship. It also seems from Mr. Low's letter that the present representative of France in Pekin has not exercised any sufficient prudence or reserve in urging the claims of the Catholic missionaries upon the Mandarins, and as they have perhaps an exaggerated notion of the present weakness of the French government at home, the result has been a defiant, unconciliatory course on their part.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of August 1st, 1870, there is a long article entitled *China Since the Treaty of Pekin*, which contains several statements of special interest in connection with Mr. Low's letter. The article to which we refer, was written shortly after the massacre of Tien-Tsin by a Frenchman, PAUL MARAIRAC, evidently familiar with China by actual residence. He says:

> "When the French army had entered Pekin, two persons clothed in the Chinese manner, a violet robe, a cap of black velvet with fringes of red silk, a queue of natural hair indicating the age of thirty years and reaching to the loins, presented themselves to Baron Gros; they were the Bishop of Pe-tcheli, M. Mouly, and his coadjutor. The prelate bore on his face the traces of his perilous apostleship; fatigue was painted there; on the evening before, these two men were obliged to conceal themselves to avoid imprisonment and death; they wandered in the environs of Pekin, received no nourishment, and these two poor priests in disguise, still panting from the sufferings they had undergone, astonished and dazzled at the broad daylight in which they could henceforth converse with humanity, will represented Catholicism dishonored and degraded in China. Four years after their visit to Baron Gros, a council of France would give to the public statistics, according to which, in the provinces of the Celestial Empire the Catholic religion was professed by two hundred missionaries, one hundred and sixty native priests, and three hundred and twenty-five thousand faithful. Now, all this is much more considerable. Unfortunately, internal dissensions and fanatical zeal often compromise the fairest labors of the missionaries.

The writer then repeats the well-known stories of the successes of the Jesuits of the sixteenth century with their millions of converts, and of their disputes with the Spanish Dominicans, by which Christianity itself was discredited and the way prepared for its persecution and suppression by the Emperor. "Nothing less," he says, than "a European crusade and two great battles were required to repair the enormous blunder of a church which has always shown itself as ambitious in success as full of fortitude in adversity."

In the conclusion of his paper M. MARAIRAC says that France has only a very slight interest in the affairs of China. French armed expeditions thither have been directed by considerations of dignity rather than advantage. Seeking to rival England in that part of the world, France has gained no advantages which the United States have not gained without military intervention, or losing the good will of the Chinese.

> "We have," says the writer, "another protest to, if not complain, another injustice to repair. The missionaries devoted to persecution. We may have for those commercial men esteem, and sometimes admiration; but that is not a reason for intervening our politics in their speculations. They may in fact lend us very far. We have no control over their actions, who in a religious point of view abound wholly upon their conscience and the commands of their superiors. Should we interpose to limit their zeal, our remonstrances would certainly be disregarded. Now we might not to accept responsibility outside the bounds of the authority which we exercise, and it is certainly more wise to leave the missionaries to their own resources than to engage to sustain them in conduct which might have neither our sanction nor our assent."

However extravagant the pretensions of the Catholic missionaries in behalf of their disciples may seem, it is well to consider that neither the Christian convert nor the inquirer has much chance for justice before a Chinese tribunal. Both are also liable to be harassed by trumped up and groundless charges of crime. With reference to the zeal, courage, fortitude and apostolic virtues of the Catholic missionaries in China there is, we believe, little if any difference of opinion even among Protestant residents on the coast—Protestant missionaries of accepted. Their claims to help as well as sympathy from their own government seems to them to be founded in the very nature of a Christian government, as in their view no government is legitimate which does not own allegiance to the Catholic church.

THE unification of the German empire has caused public attention to be directed to the colossal monument to the memory of the old German hero, Hermann, or Arminius, the chief of the Cheruscans, of which has long stood unfinished on the highest summit of the Teutoburger forest. He it was who cut off the Roman legions under VARUS in the memorable three days' battle in the TEUTBURG, nearly nineteen centuries ago, and freed his country from oppression and servitude, and was instrumental, eventually, in checking the further progress of the Romans in Germany. The monument has been in course of erection now for over thirty years. The dismantled condition of Germany, however, prevented the completion of the work, which was intended by the artist to be the symbol of his country's freedom. A petition is now addressed to the King to the Reichstag for a grant of money to finish it, which will doubtless be readily given. The monument itself, made of metal plate, is about complete; the tower, the upper part of the thighs, and an iron cylinder to support the whole, only are wanting. The Emperor has always shown great interest in the monument, and a few years ago he gave $1,500 to the fund, and visited the artist in his work-room in Hanover. When the monument is completed its inauguration will be a great festal day for Germany. Hermann, more than any other ancient German warrior, symbolizes German power, German courage, and German unity. The monument will represent him in youthful freshness, with the sword swung high in his powerful hand, ready to deal the avenging blow—"a symbol of Germany's eternal youth and strength." The sword will bear the inscription, "German unity my strength; my strength Germany's power." One hand will rest upon his shield, bearing the simple word "Freedom;" the symbol of foreign domination will be trampled under his feet. No monument to any other German hero could so well symbolize the triumphs of the late campaign against France.

THE English compulsory education law is bringing to light some curious facts in that country. The framers of this act seem to have forgotten that a bad dose not need to know anything, for its provisions apply to the rich and plethoric. In some of the investigations which have attended the enforcement of the law, the officials have declared that they "found more ignorance and debasement of mind at the west end of London than at the east end." One noble lord sent his son to school, when it was discovered that the youth was a perfect blank, not the fault of the child, but the parents." A lady with a "title to her name," declared that her son could not learn, "though she dogged him stiffness three a day." This is another illustration of the old adage that "there is no royal road to learning." We suspect that, if the real truth were known, there are a number of self-educated working men of that country capable of greatly puzzling many of their "superiors" in matters of reason and argument.

THE *Cincinnati Gazette* says Fike's new coora house, in that city, will be opened on the 12th by the Rose Eytinge French dramatic company, under the management of James Fisk, Jr. The dimensions of the house, including the stage, are one hundred and thirty feet in length, seventy-two feet in breadth, and forty-two feet in height. The stage is forty-five feet deep, which is as deep as Booth's Theater and the Olympic in New York; the same depth as the Globe Theater in Boston, and deeper than Wallack's in New York. Back of the proscenium the stage is thirty-four by seventy-two feet; under the proscenium it is thirty-four by forty-two feet. The body of the house will contain nine hundred chairs, the balcony about four hundred, and the gallery three hundred. It is said by those who have seen all the principal theatres in the United States that none of them excel this new dramatic temple.

THE New York *Globe* has some remarks concerning the Allegheny County Soldier's Monument, which contain a number of errors. Its description of the monument is accurate enough, but it is not true that "the people of Pittsburgh" on Decoration Day, found "in place of the names of the dead heroes" those of the incorporators. In deference to the unanimous sentiment of the community the names in question were removed on the day previous to the dedication of the shaft, so that there was no occasion for any "indignation." The *Globe* says, "in this land of rare occurrences we never heard of such an outrage before," to which we reply that in this era of ungrammatical newspapers we never saw anything like an incomprehensible phrase as the sentence above quoted. What is "a land of rare occurrences," anyhow?

> "So far as Philadelphia is concerned, she asks no favor and is resolved to go ahead on her own hook, leaving others to follow such examples as they choose. We not only have commenced with a good round capital and under strong auspices, but we have sent eminent stockholders to England to aid us in carrying the whole subject. We are going about the thing in the only proper way, and we feel confident that we shall succeed. We should be glad to have New York and Boston and cities imitate our example. If they want boats that can compete with the Erie Ship we can furnish them."

There is in this a degree of confidence and self-reliance which we like marvellously well. But what about the American Steamship Line about which Philadelphia has said so much? Are the steamers building yet? If not, why the delay? We hope that the enterprise is not going to fall through.

THE following political conventions will be held during the month of June:

Date.	State.	Politics.	Place.
June 14	Iowa,	Democratic,	Desmoines.
June 19	Montana,	Democratic,	Helena.
June 20	Maine,	Republican,	Portland.
June 20	California,	Democratic,	Sacramento.
June 21	Ohio,	Republican,	Columbus.
June 21	Iowa,	Republican,	Desmoines.
June 24	New Mexico,	Democratic,	Santa Fe.
June 27	Maine,	Democratic,	Augusta.

In the conventions held in Iowa, Maine and California, candidates for Governor will be nominated. The Territorial Conventions will nominate candidates for delegates to Congress.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Interesting evidence of the intelligence of the German troops, and of the attention paid to furnishing them with postal facilities, is furnished in a statistical survey of the German postal service. From the 16th of July, 1870, to the 31st of March, 1871, there were forwarded between the army and Germany, or among the troops in the field, 89,659,000 letters and correspondence cards, 2,254,316 newspapers, $32,842,936 for military affairs, and $12,696,845 to the soldiers (non-military affairs). Of these immense sums only $4,078 were lost in the various captures made by the French. Besides letters, 125,956 private and 1,265,686 military parcels were forwarded through the post. To keep track of the various regiments, corps, &c., the daily reports from the field post-stations and military roads were collected and issued every eight or ten days in printed form, occupying over fifty pages: the 39th edition of this book has recently been issued. During the war each field-post-office was supplied with a field-post map of France, which appeared in four editions during the campaign.

A new musical instrument has been exhibited in Edinburgh. It is described as a keyed instrument, having six octaves and resembling a harp in form in general form, but very different in mechanism. The sounds are produced by the friction of wooden hammers against a revolving cylinder of wood set in motion by treading the feet. The tones produced are said to be very sweet and wonderfully varied. The case sometimes hardly believe they are not those of a wind instrument."

Payments to army and navy pensioners, for the quarter ending June 3, 1871, began on Monday. By an order from the Secretary of the Treasury, all checks must be made payable to the order of the pensioner, thus requiring identification at the depository before the money can be drawn. Pensioners will make their arrangements accordingly, as no checks can be issued payable "to bearer."

The most recent species of the confidence game was played last week at Cambridge City, Indiana. A party hailing from Cincinnati came to that place and contracted for all the coal oil barrels they could get at $1 65, remittances to be made on receipt of the barrels at Cincinnati. Three or four men immediately commenced buying at $1 each and shipping the barrels as desired, expecting soon to have remittances. The waited, then wrote, and hearing nothing, finally went to Cincinnati and found nothing, neither men, barrels, nor money. Pekin, two such firm as that given known, and the barrels had been caught up and the men gone. One man at Cambridge City lost over one thousand dollars, and two or three others a few hundred each.

A Philadelphia gentleman, in a compilation of the weather reports, says that the three spring months of this year constitute the hottest spring on record. A striking peculiarity of the weather during the latter part of May was the regular "*clear days*" feature of damp, semi-cloudy mornings, followed by intense heat, certainly very unusual for the season.

A citizen of Detroit, after two months' sojourn in Colorado Territory, confirms the statement of the health-giving qualities of that region, in respect to lung and throat diseases. It is not insanity called the summit of the continent, ranging from four thousand to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the bed of the Platte Valley, at Denver, a mile higher than New York or Philadelphia. Partly owing to the dryness and partly owing to other causes, the air is exceedingly rare and pure, and the consequence is one breathes fuller and faster and soon increases the breathing capacity. Of this there can be no doubt, if it be true, as stated, that the chest of a well-proportioned man by actual measurement has been known to expand three inches in as many weeks after arriving in that country. A temporary visit, however, it is admitted, can afford only temporary relief, and the invalid who seeks permanent restoration and "length of days," must make the Territory his permanent home. The dyspeptic who doubts the ability of the climate to give a good appetite should observe the potato bug, who has been there and tried it.

Iron telegraph posts have been introduced with great success in Switzerland, having been already put up on Swiss railways a distance of 300 miles, and are now being extended daily. In Prussia they have been placed experimentally on the railway from Weissenfels to Gera, and on the line between Berlin and Potsdam. As iron is now so cheap, it is considered that in a short time they will altogether replace the old wooden poles in Germany, which cause such frequent interruptions to telegraphic communication from rotting or being blown down by every high wind, especially in open and exposed situations.

Schenectady, New York, is friend with the presence of a man "just two hours from heaven," who professes to have power to kill souls and bodies or to translate into dead spirits the breath of spiritual life. He says that heaven is a large city filled with beautiful mansions, and each mansion is surrounded by a large garden, in which every variety of potatoes grow with tropical luxuriance, while hell is a lake of kerosene. Women are not immortal, and their souls can never go to heaven, as no stride can enter there. He is sane on other subjects than religion.

A rare phenomenon recently occurred in the town of Queensbury, New York, caused by the burning of a yellow pine fallow of fifteen or twenty acres. Fearing that the fire might spread into the adjacent timber, the owner ignited the fallow in several places on the outer edge, after taking the precaution of cleaning off the brush from a strip surrounding it. The flames rushing toward the center from every direction, the air and smoke soon became in rapid motion, which increased in intensity. This whirlwind—for such it was—after becoming fairly formed, moved with wonderful velocity on its axis, tearing up small trees by the roots and lifting them into the air, stripping the branches from some and battering the bark from others. It was also accompanied by a noise resembling thunder, and lasted from five to ten minutes, but did not pass the bounds of the fallow, although it swayed back and forth across the field of fire several times.

PERSONAL.

Adjutant General Townsend is the embodiment of order, and his office in Washington reflects the man exactly. All his furniture, even down to pens and pen wipers, is at right-dress always. President Grant is reported to have said, the other day: "When Townsend dies, I think they will bury him in red ink, 'War Department, A. G. O.,' wrap him up in red tape, and stick him away in a pigeon-hole."

Henry W. Caldwell, of Indianapolis, has been looking up the title to some property in New York which was owned by his grandfather prior to the Revolution. He has met with success to the extent of $1,000,000, which Vanderbilt, Astor and the other parties have paid him for a quit claim of all his interest to the estate.

The Emperor William of Germany is a direct descendant of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, who was assassinated in Paris at the St. Bartholomew's massacre August 24, 1572.

It is said that Booth, the elder, never played a single character he had not seen another play before. Though he could have played "Pescara" first, he refused to play it till another had shown him much effective power there is in the role. It is also said that Edwin Booth never plays an original part. Garrick, the original of many characters, the elder Kean twenty and Forrest five.

Senator Sumner is fond of collecting famous autographs. One of his treasures is a little old worn schoolbook, with a schoolboy's name written on the title page in a schoolboy's scrawl, and with a schoolboy's spiral flourish at the end. The name is "John Dryden;" the one that he model Westminster school, in 1643, is full of his Greek exercises, interlined throughout with Latin translations of the Greek sentences, in the boy's own hand. And the schoolboy's book of Old England's fame is the first chapter of the schoolboy's book of New England in 1871.

A Real Aid to Temperance.

The example of Mrs. James T. Fields and some other charitable and wealthy ladies of Boston, is to be commended to the attention of temperance people. They have established there, on a permanent thoroughfare, the "Holly Tree Inn," which furnishes many of the articles obtained at restaurants, with the exception of liquors. It gives good tea and coffee, for instance, at five cents a cup; soup five cents a bowl; cold meat, either ham, roast, or corned beef, with bread and butter, ten cents; pies five cents a piece. During the summer they will also have ice cream at five cents a portion. It is patronized men from a neighboring manufactory dine daily at the "Holly Tree," many of whom previously frequented the bar-room. The managers say that some of these places have been compelled to close for lack of patronage, and the new movement is thus unexpectedly proving a powerful temperance reformation. The sewing and shop girls, who have hard work to keep soul and body together, are firm friends and steady patrons of the "Holly Tree." The experiment has been so successful that cheap eating houses are to be opened in the east part of Boston, by recently disposed individuals in different parts of the city, which it is hoped will eventually be nearly self-sustaining.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* understands that a very large proportion of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, privileged to take the new stock at par, at the rate of one share for every six, with the option to pay fifty per cent. of the price before the 31st instant, and the balance six months hence, or the whole amount now, are availing themselves of the privilege. Instalment scrip of many and paying in full for the stock now. By this course they insure the next semi-annual dividend in full, which will no doubt be declared at the late of four per cent., while the stock, if it be necessary to borrow the money, will be placed on ample security to loan it at six per cent.—thus making the difference of four per cent. profit by the operation.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to blow out a candle by fanning it in dome every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly relieved, and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every refreshing function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the cradle of fever, fever and ague, rheumatism and invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a revolting cathartic compounded by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

LIGHTNING RODS.

J. R. FRICKE.....JAMES WELSH

FRICKE & WELSH,

Manufacturers and Dealers in J. R. Fricke's Patent Wire Fine Plait Cable

LIGHTNING ROD.

Also, Patent Top Sections and Patent Point.

Office and Factory, Corner Cedar and Liberty avenue, Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—Whereas, U. S. Letters Patent have been granted J. R. Fricke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for certain improvements in Lightning Rods, viz: Copper Wire Cable Base Plate, the Bell Top Section, the Group Point and Dove Tail Connection, all of which is quite necessary to make a complete Copper Wire Cable Lightning Conductor. All persons are hereby notified not to buy, sell or make one of the same, under penalty of the law.

Patent Right to Territory for Sale. TSF

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WM. M. SCHNEIDER and DAVID DAVIS, Jr., under the firm name of SCHNEIDER & DAVIS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The bills of the late firm will be collected by M. M. SCHNEIDER, and all claims will be settled by the same.

MATHIAS M. SCHNEIDER,
DAVID DAVIS, Jr.

South Pittsburgh, June 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between DAVID DAVIS, Jr., and M. M. SCHNEIDER, under the firm name of DAVID DAVIS, Jr. & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The bills of the late firm will be collected by DAVID DAVIS, Jr., and all claims will be settled by the same.

DAVID DAVIS, Jr.
MATHIAS M. SCHNEIDER.

Allegheny City, June 1, 1871.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between, JAMES S. KING, G. J. BARCLAY and R. F. BARCLAY, Distillers, under the firm name of KING & BARCLAY, was dissolved by mutual consent, on June 1st, 1871.

All debts owing to the said KING & BARCLAY, are to be paid to one of the Attorneys, Messrs. J. M. Gazzam & Co., No. 96 Fifth avenue, with whom the accounts have been placed for collection, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to our said Attorneys for payment.

JAS. S. KING,
G. J. BARCLAY,
R. F. BARCLAY.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, SUITS

Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

Moorhouse and Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.

A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE

LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

Bedford Mineral Springs.

This Popular SUMMER RESORT will be Open for the Reception of Visitors on the 10th of JUNE, and remain open until the 15th of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over good turnpike, to the Springs.

Parties from Pittsburgh will come through direct to the Springs in five hours, or in 9 to 11 hours.

Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Offices, and baggage checked through.

Parties will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Hunting-don, where they take the Broad Top Railroad to the Springs.

Persons wishing to engage Rooms or any further information, will please address "Proprietor Bedford Springs."

Bedford Water sent to all parts of the country at the following rates at the Springs:

Half Bbls., (in Mulberry Wood), 20 gal	$5 00
Half Bbls., (in Steamed Oak), 20 gal	3 00
Whole Bbls., (in Steamed Oak), 40 gal	4 00
Kegs, (Oak and Mulberry), 10 gal	2 00 to 3 00

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
Corner Liberty Street and Sixth Avenue.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.

BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk. $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Toulard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Black Grenadine,
BLACK HERNANI,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

AT
The People's Store,
In addition to a full and varied stock of
Silks, Shawls, Dress Material
AND
General Dry Goods
We are daily receiving the latest styles in
Sun Shades,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Hosiery,
Hankerchiefs,
Gloves,
Corsets,
Under Clothing,
Sewed Goods,
Scarfs,
Dress Furnishing and Notions
Ad infinitum, all of which we offer at our usual
LOW PRICES
Inspection and Comparison Invited.
THE PEOPLE'S STORE,
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
PROPRIETORS.
ONE PRICE.

STEAM HEATING!

We are prepared to Contract for Heating by Steam with our
UNRIVALLED APPARATUS,
Public or Private Buildings.
Long experience and the Successful Working of our Apparatus in the numerous Public Buildings Heated by us should induce all parties wanting any Heating done to give us a call.
WOULD REFER TO THE FOLLOWING BUILDINGS HEATED BY US DURING THE LAST YEAR:
Allegheny County Court House.
Library Hall Building.
Semple's Mammoth Building.
Pittsburgh Opera House.
AND ARE NOW HEATING
Pittsburgh High School Building.
Sixth Ward, Allegheny, School Building.
Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
SOLE AGENTS FOR GOULD'S PATENT CAST IRON RADIATORS.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL
FOR the TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the demand of an agreeable, cleansing and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Bear's Grease" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the animal oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils must be used judiciously to obtain the desired results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by CHARLES ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oils, possesses these eminent degrees, of the cheapest, healthful, and perfumed to be found extensively in use as a dressing for the hair of Children and the growth of one to be a rich lustre to the hair. Prepared only by C

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1853-6, for thirty years, into our pasture February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent., and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND

East End Gas Company Bonds

7 3-10 Interest,

Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at

90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

BY

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, June 5, 1871.

The local money market has been supplied with loanable funds, but there is a scarcity of acceptable investments, and there is considerable idle money awaiting something favorable to turn up. All first-class business paper is readily discounted by the banks or loan brokers, and there is little passable on the outside market.

—Local stocks and funds continue to go off in small lots, at advanced prices. Among the miscellaneous class Columbia Oil takes the lead, the highest bid lately for this stock was 16 and 17 asked.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109	109
Gold	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	109
Central Pacific Railroad	103
Currency Pacifics	110

—It is remarked that notwithstanding the large amount of new railway bonds now being negotiated in London, and the large supply of exchange made by the bills drawn against them, the enormous exports of gold continue, thus giving unequivocal evidence that an export supply of our investment bonds, which have heretofore settled so large a portion of our foreign balances, have given out. The exports of gold from New York alone, from January 1 to May 27, were $29,307,339, against $12,980,337 in the same period of 1870, being the largest increase in the corresponding period of 1869. It will thus be seen that considerably more than half of the average annual product of the precious metals in the United States and Territories has been exported during the last five months, and there can be no doubt that the actual stock of coin and bullion in the country is being rapidly diminished. In view of the possibility of a still greater drain of specie from this country, which may result from the reorganization of the commercial and productive forces of France, this condition of things shows the possibility of a very important advance in the price of gold.

—The *Sunday Herald*, of New York, says: The week's development of associated banks is favorable, but devoid of important feature. The heavy export of specie during the week has reduced the line of specie to the extent of over a million and a half dollars, but compensation for this loss in the matter of reserve is more than made up by a gain of about $2,500,000 in legal tenders. In the deposits there is increased close upon three millions. In loans there is a very moderate expansion, the increase being only $600,000, the merits of the distinct movement at the Stock Exchange, which necessitated a less active inquiry for loans in connection with speculative transactions. The decrease in circulation is over $100,000—a larger amount than usual.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Room, Apollo buildings, on 54 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 5, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & R.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	93
Do. Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	93
Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem		124½		124		
Lake Shore	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Illinois Central	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½	137½
Chicago & Rock Island	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
Chicago & Pittsburgh	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Ohio & Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Toledo & Wabash	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Cleveland & Toledo	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	37½
Catawissa preferred	30½
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	45
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129½
Schuylkill Navigation	19
Tredffrin	50

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Reported daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The continued warm dry weather is beginning to cause some alarm with farmers as to its probable effect upon the Spring crops, such as corn, oats, &c. But we apprehend these misgivings will prove groundless, and that when the promised "seed time and harvest" has yielded their harvest it will be found that there will be enough and to spare. There have been croakers from the beginning of time, and will be to the end. And yet dispute these dark forebodings, abundance seems always to fill the land. Monday is generally an unsafe day to quote the markets so far as changes are concerned. But we are safe in saying that Saturday's figures were carried forward, and ruled pretty generally to-day. Flour is still held firmly of the recent advance, and strong hints of still higher prices thrown out. Harvest is at hand, and if prices are to go up it must be done quickly—but more slowly, else the retention may be greater than the advance. Grain is arriving more freely, though not yet fully up to the demand. Prices continue firm at previous quotations. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm with no disposition on the part of holders to lower the prices. Groceries there is a fair trade doing, though there has been a slight falling off in the volume of trade. Cheese comes in freely, the supply being up to the demand. Whisky is held firmly at quotations, and under advices from the west has a strong upward tendency. Coal is firm at 5½@5½c, with the usual advance on coal from store. The produce market is abundantly supplied with strawberries, cherries, green peas and beans, new potatoes, cucumbers, squash, tomatoes, etc. We omit extended quotations.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending June 1st.

Georges Codfish—Market a little dull, and prices have slightly declined. Last sales at $5 75 per qtl.

Mackerel—About 7,000 bbls of new have arrived from the South the past week. Sales of large and medium at $16 per bbl. Shore is are about out of the market. Stock of No. 2 shore is light, and prices are tending higher. Sales of No. 2 at $7 @ bbl. Bay is are out of the market. Sales at $14.

Fresh Halibut—Rank in good receipt the present week; sales at 10 cents per lb.

Smoked Halibut—None in shipping order; last sales at 12½c per lb.

Oil—Cod, 50c @ 55c.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Flour more active; sales 164 bbls; family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50; extra family $8 00@8 50. Grain quiet and firm; sales of 1 car prime white Corn at $1 00@1 02; 2 cars of mixed at 95c; 1 car of yellow at 97½c. Provisions dull but unchanged. Bacon—shoulders, packed, 10c; clear rib sides, packed, 13½c; clear sides, packed; bulk meats 9@9½c; sugar-cured hams, 15@16c. Lard, 12½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was steady but not very active. Buyers were shy and not very anxious to purchase. The result was they were purchasing merely sufficient to meet the pressure engagements. On the other hand holders refused to make concessions in order to effect sales; they say they can wait—their time will come. This is the present state of the market. We can report liberal receipts by rail.

CRUDE.

The following are the current quotations: Spot or June, 13½c; July, 13¾c; S. O., till July 13½c; R. O., till July, 13½c; S. O. all year, 12½c; R. O., all year, 12¾c.

SALES:

6,000 bbls June.....13½c.

REFINED.

The market since our last has presented no special change; the demand and sales were restricted. We quote as follows: Spot 25½c; June 25½c; July 26c; August 26½c; September 26½c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls, 500 bbls June, 500 July.....25½c.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—The *Herald* says: The market on Saturday was dull and quiet but without change in prices. Buyers bidding firm, $5 00@5 05 on tower creek, and $4 90 on upper creek. Sellers firm at 10c above these figures.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....$4 95
1,000 bbls upper creek, regular.....4 90
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot.....5 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot.....5 00
500 bbls lower creek, spot.....5 00
500 bbls Rouseville, spot.....5 05
500 bbls Rouseville, spot.....5 10

NEW YORK, June 5.—Closing market of the 4th.—Crude in bonds, at 13c, with 2,000 bbls sold. Refined is offered freely at 25c, with 500 bbls sold at June at 25½c. Refined is neglected, and prices are nominal. A parcel of contract, for 1,000 bbls, made at 25½; spot 25½; June 25¼@26; Pollak's delivery. Sales of 1,000 bbls, spot, at 25½. Seller's high test, sold July at 25½c; spot 25½; June 25½; July at 26c.

OIL CITY, PETROLEUM, June 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 25½c; June 25½@25⅝c; July to September 25½; crude 13½@13⅝c.

OIL CITY, June 5.—Market firm; ordinary on lower creek held at $5 10; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 25.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market quiet on upper road at $5 00@5 05.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 5.—Market firm at $5 00.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, June 5, 7 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; crude 14½c; seller asking; refined 25½@25¾c; all month 26c.

OIL CITY, June 5.—Market quiet but firm; lower creek held at $5 10; offering 5 00; Oil city $5 25 to $5 30.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market firm at about $4 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 5.—Market quiet and firm; offering at $5 00; asked $5 10. No sales.

TITUSVILLE, June 5.—Market very quiet but firm; $4 95; bid; $5 05 asked.

FRANKLIN LANDING, June 5.—Market quiet and nothing doing; prices about $5 00.

OIL CITY, June 5.—The market is steady, and has advanced to $5 20 to $5 25 on lower creek. No sales at Oil City are made at $5 40.

PITHOLE, June 5.—Market June 25½@25¾c; July 26c; August, and September 26¼@26½c.

CRUDE.—Quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 5:45 P. M.—June 25¾@26c; July 26@26⅛c; June to September 26½c; July to September 26½@26⅝c. Crude 13½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. P. Shaw	Standard Oil Works	150
A. P. Bennett	Forsythe Oil Works	154
Bennett, Forsyth & Co.	Forsythe Oil Works	150
Wm Stewart	Hutchinson Oil Works	150
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	150
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	74
Bates & G.	Standard Oil Works	76
Jas Bushnell	Forsythe Oil Works	80
Jas Bushnell	Forsythe Oil Works	80
J Mumford	Model Oil Works	80
J Mumford	Model Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	Bbls.
Peerless O W.....400	Model Oil Works.....80
Standard Oil Works.....992	Variety Oil Works.....80
Hutchinson Refining Co.....150	Penn Oil Works.....150
Brilliant Oil Works.....80	

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

H W C Tweedale, are bbls to Manhattan Oil Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Tweedale, 100 bbls to J R Bartlett, Boston.

Standard Oil Company, 224 bbls refined to Warden, Lowe & Co, Philadelphia.

Frewell, Logan S & Co., 250 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 205 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 114 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 400 bbls refined to Warden, Lowe & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil Refining Co, 223 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Tylensch Refining Co, 52 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls.....1,397

EAST END CATTLE YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

REMARKS.—Considering the extreme warmth of the weather and the short time the East End Retail Stock Yards have been in operation, a fair number of butchers were in attendance. The stock offered was a of a mixed character, and the prices received ranging from $3 50 to $6 00. By reference to the sales, actually made, which we give below, it will be seen that two hundred and thirty-five head were disposed of. And although prices may seem low, we are assured by a prominent dealer, that they sold no higher to-day in New York or Philadelphia. Dealers are perfectly satisfied with the practical workings of the new retail yards, and predict that in time the retail trade will eventually come out that way. Others entertain a different view. We shall wait and see what we shall see. Below find sales of the day, with purchasers and prices:

Cattle.

PETER CLEMENTS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Goldsteen	1	1,040	6 00
Robb & Hyde	1	1,080	6 00
Rose Smith	1	1,000	6 00
Chas Wilson	1	1,200	6 00
J Kuntz	1	1,300	5 50
J Kuntz	1	1,200	5 50
J Roth	1	1,000	5 00

REDMOND & TAYLOR SOLD TO

John Shuster	8	9,170	6 00
Bachhart & Yeager	6	7,410	6 00
H Herchenroether	3	3,140	5 75
H Herchenroether	3	3,130	5 75
Dunkeyer	1	1,000	5 50
G Bamboyer	1 per head		$55 00
G Bamboyer	1	1,000	5 50
Peter Lentz	1	1,310	5 50
J Roth	1	1,000	5 00
J Roth	1	1,420	5 00
L Lowry	1	1,000	5 00

HASLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

C Benning	1	1,000	6 00
Rahlwood & Co	1	1,000	6 00
G Goldsteen	1	1,400	6 00
G Goldsteen	1	1,400	6 00
D Wise	1	1,300	5 50
J Kuntz	1	1,200	5 50
M Hoffman	1	1,000	5 75
M Hoffman	1	1,000	5 75
Wise	1	1,000	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

John Urban	1	1,000	6 00
John Urban	1	1,300	6 00
Gen. Morse	1	1,200	6 00
Gen. Morse	1	1,700	6 00
Carey & Saul	4	4,840	5 90
Carey & Saul	4	4,820	5 90
E. Keene	1	1,300	6 00
E. Keene	1	1,200	6 00
Thos Wise	1	1,000	5 50
Bachhart & Yeager	1	1,000	5 50
Bachhart & Yeager	1	1,000	5 50
H Limper, Jr	1	1,070	5 50
H Limper, Jr	1	1,000	5 50
James Hamilton	10	9,800	5 75
J Kuntz	1	1,000	5 50
J Kuntz	1	1,100	5 50
J Roth	1	1,000	5 00

COEN & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

J & F Loffler	5	6,500	6 25
M. Rosenbaum	1	1,400	6 00

SMITH, WATSON & BROWN SOLD TO

J. Nichols	6	6,670	5 87
Hartley & Wise	1	1,000	5 50
S. W. Taylor	1	1,450	6 25
Wise & Co	1	1,000	5 50
J. Hufford	1	1,100	5 50
Z. Hillerich	1	1,000	5 50

SADLER, MAVINS & BATES

Sold 21 head Chicago fight medium stock, at prices ranging from $5 75 to $6 00.

CHANGE OF BASE.—We regret to learn that Samuel W. Alderton, one of the oldest and largest cattle dealers in this market, is about to remove his business centre from the Union Stock Yards, Illinois, to East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa., where, however, he has for some years past been the leading if not the ruling spirit of the trade. Mr. Alderton is one of our old land-marks, whom we have been accustomed to see among us for many years. His purchases of live stock, for Eastern markets, in several of which he is largely interested, have been made regularly day after day, year in and year out, and have contributed a very important factor in the trade of the Western market, hence his absence from among us will be a practical loss. As one of the heavy weights we need hardly say, therefore regret his determination to make East Liberty the center of his future operations, though we accord to him our best wishes for the future, and hope it will be as eminently successful and bright as his past has been. Mr. Alderton is truly a representative man, in whom may be found a fair embodiment of that energy and perseverence to which the West is indebted for its wondrous growth, and its present important position in the commerce of the world. He will leave behind him many friends, and will doubtless find many more in the future field of his labors.

Mr. Alderton will still have an office at the Stock Yards, through which he will purchase hogs and transact any other business.—*Chicago Live Stock Reporter.*

MIKE PORTNER, notwithstanding the extreme hot weather, manages to run the Central Hotel to the satisfaction of all comers and goers. He still retains the wild Texas charger, which is fast settling down to a decent sort of Northern horse.

VIEWING THE SITUATION.—We noticed quite a number of prominent Allegheny stock dealers to-day looking through the East End Stock Yards and East Liberty. Were they attracted hither as business men, searching for a more genial location, or merely for a jaunt of pleasure and observation?

MONTHLY EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

The following is the official statement of the exports of petroleum from Philadelphia to foreign ports, with their valuation:

	Gallons.	Value.
BARBADOES.		
Refined	2,005	$ 909
KINGSTON, JAMAICA.		
Refined	2,000	540
ELSINORE.		
Petroleum, refined	197,694	44,795
LISBON.		
Petroleum, refined	127,755	29,225
BREMEN.		
Petroleum, refined	373,486	108,138
GIBRALTAR.		
Petroleum, refined	43,479	10,435
GENOA.		
Petroleum, refined	97,694	23,936
CRONSTADT.		
Petroleum, refined	153,693	37,662
RIGA.		
Petroleum, refined	113,951	26,156
HAVRE.		
Petroleum, refined	78,710	21,043
BORDEAUX.		
Petroleum, refined	94,749	23,924
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, refined	107,801	25,900
HAMBURG.		
Petroleum, refined	276,147	69,327
ROTTERDAM.		
Petroleum, refined	165,004	51,261
DUNKIRK.		
Petroleum, crude	196,077	36,475
ANTWERP.		
Petroleum, refined	922,847	215,986
AMSTERDAM.		
Refined	2,000	2,579
Total	$1,453,599	$1,056,477
NEW YORK.		
Export since 1st January—	1871.	1870.
From New York	galls. 56,009,991	34,994,100
From other ports	19,001,103	10,405,166
Total	galls. 75,011,094	45,399,266
Same time, 1870	galls. 45,673,794	40,398,473
Same time, 1869	galls. 31,615,779	34,615,779
	gallons. 31,840,976	31,840,976

Galveston.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, June 5, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 30 cars, or 360 head. In addition to these there were probably some 40 head from the surrounding country, making in all 400 head on sale this morning. The bulk of the stock was from Chicago, and consisted of small poor steers from 900 to 1,100 lbs in weight, and of the kind preferred by the butchers during the warm weather. The market opened up slow, but few butchers being present early in the morning, but toward eight o'clock the attendance was quite respectable, and some sales were effected, but at low figures. The prices realized to-day were about ½c lower than those of last week, and the market a drag from the commencement to the close. Butchers all seemed to be well supplied with cattle purchased last week, and did not care whether they bought any to-day or not. Under this influence and feeling the drovers were compelled to make concessions, and the butchers obtained all the cattle they wanted at pretty much their own prices. The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. R. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, also sales as made by the different drovers.

	ARRIVALS.	CARS.
Greenwald & Kahn from Chicago	5	
Greenwald & Kahn, Chicago	1	
Marks & Co	2	
Keefer & Needy	1	
J. Lowenstern	2	
M. Verner	1	
Rothchild & Zeigler	2	
Marks & Hale	2	
Adams Express	1	
Wells Fargo Express	1	
Ames'n Express	1	
United States Express	1	
Pacific Mail	1	
New York Express	1	
New York Cent. Scrip	1	
Preferred	1	
Preferred	1	
Chesa. Ohio and Ohio	1	
Lexington and Quincy	1	
Preferred	1	
Preferred	1	
Michigan Central	1	
Cleveland and Pittsb.	1	
Pittsburgh and Steub.	1	
Northwestern	1	
Northwestern Pref'd	1	
Rock Island	1	
C. & Alton	1	
C. J. Central	1	
St. Paul	1	
Preferred	1	
Fort Wayne	1	
Ohio Central	1	
Toledo	1	
Wabash	1	
Preferred	1	
Panama	1	
Western Union	1	
Virginia, old	1	
Virginia, new	1	
Tennessee, old	1	
Tennessee, new	1	
Virginia, new	1	

EXCITEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKET.

There was great excitement in the shape of a rise in the cotton market to-day, in consequence of the advance in Liverpool and the report of the Agricultural Bureau's report to the growing crop as 1,250,000 bales less than the present crop.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Scotia	June 7.....Liverpool.
Minnesota	June 7.....Liverpool.
Britannia	June 7.....Glasgow.
Algeria	June 10.....Liverpool.
Europa	June 10.....Glasgow.
Java	June 14.....Liverpool.
Idaho	June 14.....Liverpool.
Alexandria	June 14.....Liverpool.
Manhattan	June 17.....Liverpool.
India	June 17.....Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	June 17.....Havre.
Caledonia	June 21.....Glasgow.
Columbia	June 24.....Glasgow.
Atlantic	June 24.....Liverpool.
Sidonia	June 28.....Glasgow.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., June 5, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 11:30 A. M., and R. R. Hudson at 5 P. M. River falling fast; weather cloudy and very warm.

H.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.
Carrie Brooks...Darlington.....Zanesville.

Monongahela two feet three inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated about two feet three inches and about a stand. The weather during the day was excessively warm.

The River Marine.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics, just distributed, sets forth some important statistics concerning the tonnage on western rivers. The quantity June 30, 1870, by States, was as follows:

	Steam and sail.	Barges.	Tons.
Louisiana	403	90	45,747
Mississippi	13		1,173
Tennessee	58		11,487
Kentucky	38	4	11,826
Missouri	159	71	66,366
Iowa	32	49	5,770
Minnesota	56	82	10,914
Illinois	64	91	14,596
Indiana	37	3	7,052
Ohio	93	348	74,871
West Virginia	79	21	14,596
Pennsylvania	169	321	88,021
Total	1,319	1,019	393,396

The total to June 30, 1869, was 392,901 tons, so that there was an increase during the year of only 4,495 tons, and of six vessels, the total number of vessels at the close of 1869 being 2,331. The number of vessels destroyed during the year was 60. Seven vessels decreased 54, showing the advantages of the larger class of vessels. The total tonnage built during the year for navigation on western streams consisted of 105 steamers, 105 barges and 8 canal boats, with 1,000 tons of sailing craft. The aggregate tonnage of the previous season 74 steamers, 90 barges and 10 canal boats, with no aggregate increase of 34,576 tons. The losses during the year 1870 must have been, according to these figures, about 39,000 tons, or 14 per cent of the whole, exclusive of the quantity built. The losses the previous year had been very heavy, and 1870 was larger. According to these figures, the average life of a river vessel is about six years. On a steamboat carrying 2,000 tons, at a cost of $60,000, at 10 per cent, it pays, is $10,000 per annum, or over $27 per diem. An old fogy or shortsighted owner would say there was about any change. We note since of English common at 1720 7s, and refined do at 21 6d. The export from America refined bar is in moderate demand at $77 50@83 up ton. Irons are in fair demand with sales of foreign, on the spot, at $70@77 50 up ton, and American can are firm at $72@73 up ton, currency. Old rails are in moderate demand for re-rolling at $60@61 up ton. Cast steel is selling at 15@17c for English, and 16@ 18c for American.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull but firm.

WHEAT—No 2 spring steady and 3c higher at 81 27@1 28 cash; seller June at 1 28; July at 1 29@1 30.

CORN—No 2 mixed fairly active, closed at 39½c cash and June; this afternoon firm at 39½@39¾c.

OATS—No 2 lower at 29½c.

RYE—No 2 steady at 65c.

BARLEY—No 2 fall at 97@98c.

HOGS—Firmly held at 6c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork closed at $14 cash and $14 20@14 25 July. Lard higher. Dry salted shoulders, 8½c.

HOGS—Opened active and closed weak at $5 30@4 00 for light, and $4 80@5 00 for heavy.

CATTLE—Dull and 10@15c lower at $3 25@6 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton excited and higher; middling upland 19½c. Flour firm; superfine western and state $5 10@5 40; common to good extra western and state $5 45@6 00; white western extra $6 50@7 10; choice do do $7 15@7 50; extra Ohio $5 45@6 00; common to good extra do $6 05@6 75; choice do do $6 80@7 50; extra southern $6 45@7 50; choice do do $7 55@8 25; extra Genesee $6 50@7 50; choice do do $7 55@8 25. Wheat 1@2c higher; fair to prime spring $1 25@1 30; winter western extra $1 40@1 45; choice do $1 46@1 47; amber state $1 51@1 52. Corn opened firm but closed dull; western mixed 1c lower; western yellow 1c higher; western mixed spot 80@80½c; steamer mixed 79½c; new mixed for June 80c; July and August 79½@80c. Oats and Rye steady. Pork dull; new mess $14 50@14 62½; prime mess $13 50@13 62½; prime $12 25@12 50. Beef quiet; new $12 50@14 00; extra $14 50@15 00. Lard dull; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9@9½c. Butter steady; western 15@22c; Ohio 20@23c. Cheese steady; western 9@12½c; Ohio 12@13½c. Whisky nominally 90@91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn and Oats firm. Provisions dull. Mess pork steady at $17. Bacon—shoulders 12c; clear sides 15c; clear rib sides 15½c. Hams 18@20c. Lard 12½c. Whisky nominally 90@90½c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 5.—Wheat steady; amber $1 40 asked and $1 41 bid; No 1 white $1 42. Corn 50c. Oats 34@35c. Petroleum 90c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, June 5—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull and quiet at 112¾. Loans were made at from 1@2 per cent. Clearings $32,000,000.

MONEY

Very easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. January and July issues closed ¼ higher than Saturday.

Coupons, 1881	117½	6-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	113¾	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114¾		

STATE SECURITIES.

Tennessees were firm, and South Carolinas active but weak. The remainder were dull and heavy.

Missouri 6s	91	Virginia, old	67¾
Tennessee	71½	Virginia, new	67¾
Tennessee, new	71	North Carolinas, new	36
Virginia 6s, new	67¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks have been feverish and excited, with large transactions. Lake Shore and Rock Island have been prominent features again to-day. Northwestern and Wabash were also strong and active. It is said that the depression in some stocks is caused by prominent "bears," the old Erie party, who are largely short of Lake Shore and Rock Island at much lower prices, and have sold the remainder of the list merely in order to put long stocks in the market, but they have failed in their efforts, and the short interest is now much larger than when the attempt to lower, there must be a rapid advance in prices. The weakest stocks to-day have been Western Union, Pacific Mail and Pacific Mail. The market closed strong and higher on the entire list.

W. U. Telegraph	56¾	Rock Island	124½
Quicksilver	43¾	C. J. Central	111¾
Mariposa	8¾	St. Paul	41¾
Preferred	18¾	Preferred	63¾
Adams Express	61¾	Wabash	46¾
Wells Fargo Express	86	Fort Wayne	99¾
Ames'n Express	55¾	Preferred	100
United States Express	61	Ohio Central	68
Pacific Mail	43¾	Preferred	69
New York Central	96	Toledo	93¾
New York Cent. Scrip	97½	Preferred	122
Harlem	124	Wabash	46¾
Preferred	131	Preferred	63¾
Reading	91	Chesa. Ohio and Ohio	30¾
Preferred	97½	Lexington and Quincy	84
Preferred	115½	Preferred	115½
Michigan Central	104	Illinois Central	137½
Michigan Southern	93¾	Chicago and Rock Island	108¾
Michigan Central	104½	Union Pacific	35¾
Cleveland and Pittsb.	91¾	Central Pacific Bonds	103¾
Northwestern	84¾	Gold	112¾
Northwestern Pref'd	98½		

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The River Marine.

[From the New Or

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proceedings of the Versailles Assembly.

Postponement of Consideration of the Right to Seats of the Orleans Princes—Returning French Prisoners Replacing the Mobiles—Address to the Pope—Rumored Arrest of Fyat—Disturbance Among Welsh Colliers, &c., &c.

The Mobiles Being Displaced by Returning French Prisoners.

PARIS, June 5.—The French soldiers, returning from imprisonment in Germany, replace the mobilized guards as fast as they arrive. In the colony of Algeria none of the Mobile Guard will be retained under arms.

Proceedings of the Assembly at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, June 5.—The Assembly to-day presented an animated appearance. Many notabilities occupied seats on the floor and the galleries were crowded with spectators in anticipation of the debate of the right of the Orleans Princes to seats in the House. Among the distinguished persons present was PrinceMetternich and nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps. Thiers rose to move postponement of the question. He said he had devoted several hours in consultation with members of the committee having in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly. The committee had acknowledged to him that it was impossible for them to come to an agreement to-day, and requested them not to hasten their deliberations. He stated that he was very unwell, and begged that the Assembly would accede to his request for a postponement of the consideration of the grave questions at issue until Thursday. The Committee, he said, favored a simultaneous decision on the verification of the elections of the Orleans Princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against him. The Assembly agreed to adjournment of the debate.

The Committee appointed to consider what action be taken as regards the acts of the recent Government of France, reported in favor of an investigation into the administration of the Government of National Defense at Paris, Tours and Bordeaux, and of the Government over which Thiers presided.

An Address to the Pope—Rumored Arrest of Fyat—Fire in Montmartre.

PARIS, Evening, June 5.—Belleville, La Villette and Montrouge are still patrolled day and night.

The Deputies in the Assembly from the Departments occupied by the German troops intend to move that the disgusting debate in regard to the position of the Orleans Princes be postponed until the conclusion of a loan and payment of the war indemnity has freed the country from the Germans.

An address to the Pope is circulating in the Provinces. It expresses the hope that regulated France will soon lend an avenging arm to the Holy Father. The document is freely signed.

Three prisoners at Saint Sulpice endeavored on Sunday to get possession of some arms. The attempt was discovered, and the prisoners, with the soldiers who abetted the prisoners were arrested, and immediately sent to Versailles.

There is a rumor, which has not yet been confirmed, that Felix Fyat was arrested in Paris to-day. The Federalist Lieutenant-Colonel Bourgeret committed suicide to-day, just as he was about to be arrested.

There was a serious fire in the Montmartre quarter last night, which is suspected to have been caused by a prisoners' plot. Arrests continue to be made in all parts of the city.

La Liberte has a report that an attempt has been made to assassinate Thiers. The passage to and from Versailles was fired at from a revolver and wounded.

Disturbance Among Welsh Colliers.

LONDON, June 5.—A disturbance has taken place among the colliers on a strike at Ferndale, South Wales. A strong force of police has been sent to the assistance of the local authorities.

ROWDYISM.

Riotous Proceedings at a Catholic Pic-Nic—Conflict Begween the Police and a Party of Irish in the Third Ward, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—About one hundred rowdies from the city visited a Catholic pic-nic to-day at Parlor Grove, Kentucky, and engaged in riotous proceedings, resulting in a number of persons getting hurt, though none fatally. Clubs, bottles, tumblers and stones were freely used, and some shots were fired. One man was shot in the thigh, receiving, however, only a slight wound. Two policemen, who went down with the party, acted very courageously and doubtless prevented the loss of many more lives. Upon being driven from the boat they returned a detachment of twenty-five policemen were awaiting them at the wharf, burning for a fight. Upon landing, and the boat was taken possession of until the riotors on board, ten in number, were arrested.

There was a conflict on Third street, Third ward, between a party of Irish and the police, in which stones were freely used, the Irish having to yield.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen—An Old Man Hangs Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Mr. Isom Hughes, an old and highly esteemed citizen of nearly eighty years, was found dead in his bed this morning. He is supposed to have had a paralytic stroke. Deceased lived eight miles from here.

An old man named Reuben Hay, over eighty years of age, committed suicide near Washingtonville, Richland county, on Friday last, by hanging himself to a tree in a pasture field. Years of becoming a burden to his children seems to have determined him to make away with himself.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 5, 1871.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

There is considerable demand for grain room and large engagements have been made, but ship owners show less inclination to effect business at present freights, still the grain is shipped as fast as it comes from the West, chiefly for London and Liverpool, and some for Bristol and Antwerp.

SORGHUS.

The Sorghus Club held their last meeting of the season to-day and it was largely attended.

DEATH OF GEN. MUNDY.

Major General Charles Mundy, of Florida, formerly of the Army of the Potomac, died suddenly at the Astor House in this city last night, from exhaustion resulting from intoxication. Gen. Mundy had lately returned from the army reunion at Boston, and was committed to the Tombs last week for petit larceny, having fallen among sharpers, who plundered him and took this means to get rid of him. Gen. Meade Smith and other prominent officers will take charge of the body. Gen. Mundy was a native of Hungary.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

The steamers England and Idaho, from Liverpool, have arrived.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of the New York Exchange took place to-day. The following were elected: President, S. D. Henrison; Vice President, J. F. Neuman; Treasurer, A. R. Greaves; Managers, Theodore Fuchs, Henry Fuchs, Jr., Thomas Lawson, George Blagden, Solomon Ranger, John T. Hanneman, George Cornwall, W. H. Brodie, H. Nesbitt, Hannah, John H. Cunningham, M. H. Fielding, F. F. Dufais, John H. Brower.

CRIME.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The case of Dr. Blackburn, indicted for the murder of Miss Loville, came up for trial in Chillicothe, O., to-day, and was postponed until the October term, on the grounds that the present mental condition of the prisoner was such as to unfit him for making affidavits or taking other legal steps in the case.

FIRES.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The building 175 feet deep and four stories high, on Girard avenue, below Girard avenue, was burned this afternoon. It was owned by Wm. Mundell, of Cresswicks N. J., and was leased by J. W. Middleton and rented to a large number of tenants, principally cabinet makers. The flames spread to the adjoining, and thirty-five were damaged. Total loss $25,000; there was insurance on the building of $10,000 by the Home Company. The dwellings were principally insured. There was great delay in getting to work at the fire.

Cromwell, Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 5.—The barn of the Cromwell Quarry Company, in Cromwell, with thirty head of cattle and fourteen horses, were burned Sunday afternoon. Loss about $15,000; partially insured. It is supposed to be incendiary.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 5, 1871.

The Major Anderson turned back from Marietta this evening. The Argosy leaves in her place for Cincinnati to-morrow. The Parkersburg packet Express laid up to-day. The Science took her place. River three feet in the channel and rising slowly. Weather cloudy and warm. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—River eight feet six, having fallen six inches. Arrived—Aheona, St. Louis; Emperor, St. Louis; Lexington, Memphis; Ben Franklin, Floyd, Nashville; Annie Laurie, Kanawha river. Warm and clear.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The river is slowly falling, with two feet ten inches in the chute and four feet ten inches in the canal. Weather hot; mercury ranged from 85 to 92 deg. No business. Arrived—Nightingale, Cincinnati. Departed—Nightingale, Arkansa River; Shamokin, New Orleans. The Bell Boy Church is loading for New Orleans, and is advertised to leave to-morrow.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 5.—Weather very hot; mercury 92. River falling thirty inches. Fort list: Down—Bostonia, 8 P. M.; Kate Robinson, 9 P. M.; Clara Dolsie, 9:30 P. M.; Bermuda, 11 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Quickstep, 5:30 P. M.; Ben Campbell, 6:30 A. M.; Crescent Belle and Florence Lee, 8 A. M.; Fayette and Tarascon, 10 A. M.; Mary Houston, 3 P. M.; Nimpash Horner, 4 P. M.; Forest Rose, 5 P. M.; Bowling Green, 5 P. M., generally with good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, June 5.—Port list: Grand Tower, Memphis to St. Louis; Belle of the Republic, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; Commonwealth, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Belle, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Indiana, Louisville to New Orleans, 8 A. M.; Tallman, Nashville packet, 9 A. M.; Samson, Cairo to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Ben Franklin, New Orleans to Cairo, 4 P. M.; Wm. Cowan, New Orleans to Cairo, 6 P. M.; Continental, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; River rising. Arrival light. Heavy rain and wind since 7 P. M.; mercury 56.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Arrived—City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Rose, Illinois river; Boardstown, Peoria; Minnesopolis, St. Paul; Champion, Cincinnati; Great Republic, New Orleans; Natchez, New Orleans. Departed—General Anderson, Mound City; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Jennie Deane, Memphis; City of Pekin, Peoria; Northwestern, St. Paul. River falling fast. Weather very warm. The towboat Jo. Jackson struck a hidden snag near Dubuque, yesterday and sunk in deep water.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 5.—River rising, with four feet large on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and very warm. Arrived—Tycoon, Cairo; Umpire, Clarksville. Departed—Tycoon, Cairo; Umpire, Upper Cumberland.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 5.—Cloudy and warm. River falling. Up—Sam Hale, Belle of the Republic, Richmond, Columbia, and H. S. Turner. Down—Dexter, Susie Silver, City of Vicksburg, Mary Boyd, and Sallie.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, June 5.—Port list: Down—Virginia, last night; Sunday, Katie Dyer, Natchez, last night; to-day, W. S. Pike and Potomac. Warm and cloudy. River falling fast.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Port list: Arrived—James Howard and barges, St. Louis; J. A. Wood and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—River Queen and Oceanus, St. Louis; Clarksville, Arkansas River.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Air Line to Chicago.

Encouraging News—Preparations Making to Begin the Work.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO AIR LINE—WORK TO BE COMMENCED AT ONCE.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Several officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were in this city yesterday, on business connected with the proposed route between Chicago and Baltimore. Preparations are to be made for beginning the work at once. The new road will be an air line from Chicago to Pittsburgh, where it will connect with the Connellsville Road, striking the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio at Cumberland, Maryland.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The barley harvest has commenced in the Miami valley.

The Rabbinical Conference convened in the Plum Street Temple, Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati, was elected temporary chairman. Dispatches were read from Rabbis in various parts of the country, stating that they would be at the meeting. The Conference will consist to-day of twenty-one members, and will last eight days. Important subjects will come up before them. It is understood that among the questions for consideration will be a new prayer book, establishment of a Rabbinical College and house of study therefor, the Hebrew publication society, and provisions for Jews who are without the privileges of a synagogue.

In the Swedenborgian Conference at Chicago yesterday, a paper was read by Rev. J. Field, entitled "Is there any evedence to show that the world will ever cease to support human animal and vegetable life." The subject was discussed by several ministers, different views being presented.

Ted Lincoln has been very ill for three or four days with water on the lungs, but was slightly better yesterday.

A large delegation of colored Odd Fellows, composing the Perry Lodge of New York, and the Princeton Lodge of Trenton, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, and were received by the colored Lodges there and suitably entertained.

Mr. Pierce, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and General R. D. Cutts, an Assistant, have arrived at St. Louis. Mr. Pierce has had a survey of that harbor made, and expects to go to San Francisco to make triangulations and determine the latitude of several points between St. Louis and that place.

The annual examinations in the public schools of St. Louis began yesterday and progressed finely.

Sergeant Rose, of West Point, who has been connected with the United States army for over thirty years, was buried from the military chapel at that place on Saturday, with military honors.

A member of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, with a few invited guests, left St. Louis by the North Missouri Railroad last evening, on a tour of observation over the different railroads of Kansas and Colorado. At Kansas City they will be joined by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and proceed to Waterville, on the central branch of the Union and Pacific Railroad. Returning to Leavenworth, they will go on to Atchison, Topeka and Denver, examining all points of interest on the route and making careful observations and experiments made by that company in planting trees, grains, &c., on the plains. From Denver they will go to Pueblo and Greeley and examine the mode of irrigation adopted at these places.

The American Institute of Homeopathy held its initiatory levee on the occasion of its twenty-eighth anniversary, at Philadelphia, last evening, in attendence of the veteran homeopathist, Dr. C. Herring. A large number of medical gentlemen and their ladies, from all parts of the country, were present and the meeting was a most cheerful one. Many expected to still commence to-day at ten o'clock, in the Mercantile Library Hall, but the proceedings were of an extensive entertainment in the shape of levees, excursions on the river and park rides, banquets, receptions, &c.

At the afternoon session of the International Typographical Union in Baltimore, a number of resolutions relating to the condition, government, authority, &c., of local Unions were offered and referred to the committee on laws. Quite a long interesting report was made and read by Miss Augusta Lewis, the recent Corresponding Secretary of the Union. An invitation from the Typographical Union of city of Washington to the delegates to visit that city and Mount Vernon, on the 4th of July, and the Convention adjourned till Wednesday.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1871.

THE FIVE PER CENTS.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $542,000.

THE INDIANS.

Notwithstanding the recent massacre of Indians at Camp Grant, all the chiefs and leading men have called on Lieutenant Whitman, and express a determination to live at peace with the Government. Chairman Dispatches were read from Rabbis in various parts of the country, stating that they would be at the meeting. The Conference will consist today of twenty-one members, and will last eight days. Important subjects will come up before them. It is understood that among the questions for consideration will be a new prayer book, establishment of a Rabbinical College and house of study therefor, the Hebrew publication society, and provisions for Jews who are without the privileges of a synagogue.

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POLITICAL.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from Warren county, elected on Saturday, are understood to Governor Hayes, by unanimous vote. Gen. Hayes, who, it is understood, gives his consent to become a candidate, will be nominated by the Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Hon. Joshua Vansant was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Maryland Conservative Convention. The nomination was unanimous. The election takes place in October.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., June 5.—*The Courier* reports the Petroleum market as follows:

SALES.	
100 bbls upper road, spot	84 90
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 00½
500 bbls lower road, spot	1 00
2,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls upper road, 5 days	1 00
1,000 bbls upper road, 5, O. June	1 00
1,000 bbls upper road, 5, O. June	1 00
100 bbls Rosevelle, regardless	5 05
250 bbls Rosevelle, regardless	5 05
250 bbls Rosevelle, regardless	5 10
250 bbls Rosevelle, regardless	5 10
2,000 bbls lower road, 60 gravity	5 25
1,000 bbls lower road, 60 gravity	5 25
250 bbls lower road, regardless	5 15
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	3 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	3 40
1,000 bbls Oil City, S. O. 60 gravity	5 00

There was more activity in the market to-day than for some time past, and prices ruled firm. The demand in consequence of oil found that little was to be had except at advanced rates. Quite a number of sales were made at prices of from 50 to 30 cents was established. Besides our list of sales, we know of several lots of 5,000 bbls each engaged for future delivery on private terms. On the Upper Road the demand was active, and all the oil that was offering, 8,100 was held, and some oil was purchased at that figure. On the Lower Road the demand was light and the market closed firm at 82 00. On the Corry Branch range of prices was from 80 to 84 00, though we heard of but one parcel which could more than 80 00. Oil of large tanks was held at full rates and even the outsiders prices. The market is active and buoyant.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Sugar firm: good to fair 10@, Molasses firm: prime 65@70c; refined 75@ 85c. Coffee dull at 13@16c.

UNCLERICAL CONDUCT

A Clergyman of Titusville Knocks His Niece Down with a Heavy Cane and Brutally Misuses Her.

The following facts are gathered from the Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, which paper disclaims any sectarian feeling in the matter, and says it merely performs a public duty in publishing its account of the affair: On Saturday last the community, and especially the Catholic portion of it, were startled by a report, which spread rapidly through the city, that the Rev. Napoleon Mignault, pastor of St. Titus Church, had, a little after twelve o'clock the previous night, committed an aggravated assault upon his niece, Miss Ida Menard. The facts in the case are briefly as follows: Miss Menard is a comely young woman about twenty-two years of age, who is said to have been educated by Mr. Mignault and has been in his custody for several years. The relations between the pastor and his ward were, which has been the cause of frequent altercations with her reverend uncle. Upon the occasion she visited the house of Mr. Dubler, on Pine street, to visit her grandmother, along with her brother, Arthur Menard, who works in a grocery on the corner of Pine and Monroe streets. For some time past a week she had been getting to go, and on Friday made an effort to accomplish her purpose. About five o'clock train. This is supposed to have led to another altercation, after the young people retired to bed, although nothing is positively known on this point. About twelve o'clock Friday night, however, Miss Menard arose from her bed, and crept softly down to the residence of Mr. John McGraw, who lives on Pine street, next door to the grocery on the corner of Pine and Monroe streets, intending clandestinely to leave with her brother for Canada without bidding adieu to her uncle. Her uncle soon discovered her flight, and searched all the houses in the neighborhood where she would be likely to repair, but her brother, who lives over the grocery on the corner of Pine and Monroe streets, he discovered his dog lying on the outside of the stairway leading to his room, and that the animal had followed his niece, and that she was in Mr. McGraw's house. He entered, and found her there, after which the house found Miss Menard secreted under the bed. He immediately hauled her by the hair and dragged her into the front room. He then knocked her down upon the floor with his heavy walking cane, and beat her in the most brutal manner over the body while she lay prostrate on the floor, and otherwise brutally maltreated her. Wm. McGraw, the son of Mr. McGraw, also stepped into the room and aided man and the girl during the assault, but was immediately thrown against the wall with such force as to render his interference useless. The walking stick was broken over Miss Menard's body, the fragments being found on the floor after the affair with him.

Upon reaching the parsonet Mignault was immediately confronted by several respectable citizens who had witnessed the assault through the door and window, and was grossly insulted by them. The scene was a disgrace to the church and the community. Upon the way home, however, Mignault again attacked his niece and beat her severely, when she appealed to Mr. Addison Dubler for assistance. Mr. Dubler stepped forward and took the girl away with him. Upon reaching the parsonet Mignault was immediately confronted by several respectable citizens who had witnessed the assault through the door and window, and was grossly insulted by them. The scene was a disgrace to the church and the community. Upon the way home, however, Mignault again attacked his niece and beat her severely, when she appealed to Mr. Addison Dubler for assistance. Mr. Dubler stepped forward and took the girl away with him. The walking stick was broken over Miss Menard's body, the fragments being found on the floor after the affair with him.